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Perfect in every part bicycle.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 251 — BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1924. — TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

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Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Oct.	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DONGOLA	MOREA*	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		15,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	21,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA	MALWA*	13,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	HINA		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA	MANTUA*	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	16,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8045
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th ,,	MORELA	8,403
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925		
1st Jan.	BOYNE*	4,445
22nd ,,	NARINGA*	6,607
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	5,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec 1925	SICILIA	5,813	MOLDAVIA.
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
24th Oct.	VARSOVA	Buscreh via Karachi.
2?th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
29th ,,	BARALA	Buscreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne and Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	K.Fukuda	5976	22nd Oct.	31st Oct.
*Tacoma Maru.	Fujisawa	594	30th ,,	11th Nov.
Morioka Maru.	S. Kameyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dec.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	9th Nov.	13th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Tokunaga.	5303	3rd Dec	17th ,,
Toba Maru.	S. Shibatami	6095	16th	30th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	324	240	162	128
Kobe	670	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN,"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Despatch.
Altai Maru	M. Meguro	7772	7th Oct.	21st Oct.
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5883	14th Oct	25th ,,
Shunko Maru	T. Konishi	6774	26th Oct.	9th Nov.
Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	10thNov.	20th ,,
Alps Maru	....	7790	25thNov.	11th Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "Shosen."
P. O. Box, No. 325.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on publication at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
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Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.
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TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES.
AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT:— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATT.,
Actg. Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

A few MECHANICAL ENGINEERS and FITTERS are available on cheap terms for Mills. CIVIL ENGINEERS too. EMPLOYERS will please write sharp—EMPLOYMENT SYNDICATE, DELHI.
A R235

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR or a SUB-EDITOR for a Bombay Vernacular Paper. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 551, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R245

WANTED—An ENGINEER to erect Gas Sanction Plant Engine and to work on for this season. Apply with certificate and salary to Box No. 550, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R243

WANTED—An experienced HINDU MEDICAL MAN, a London M.D. or F.R.C.S., for the post of Palace Surgeon to an Indian Ruling Prince. Apply with testimonials stating age, terms and previous experience, with photograph, to Box No. 552, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
A20996

WANTED—A smart and sturdy SHARE CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Court Work. Must be a Bombayite and be accustomed to outdoor work. Knowledge of Gujarathi and spensable. Apply by LETTER only enclosing testimonials and stating minimum salary required to—DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO. Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 20983

WANTED—For the City Municipality, Thana, a qualified OVERSEER with experience. Pay 75—5—1—125. No allowances. Will be given the benefit of the Municipal Provident Fund. Must know Surveying with plane-table and Theodolite levelling plotting Estimating and supervising construction works. Marathi knowing man preferred. Apply sharp to V. V. NAVALKAR, Chairman, Managing Committee, City Municipality THANA, 21st October 1924.
A 20994

WANTED—Educated (either graduate or under) smart and accomplished LADY as TUTOR and COMPANION for two Princesses aged about 5 and 10 in a Native State in Gujarat. Knowledge of Sanskrit or Gujarati or Hindi is essential. Applications are invited sharply with testimonials and photo if available, stating age, qualification, salary required and terms, if any, to propose informing games and other arts known. Nature should be jovial with a liking for teaching children. Apply Box No. 536 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 20925

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—300 6 per cent. guaranteed dividend preference & coal shares of Rs. 100 each are ready for sale at a discount of 15 per cent. Divident paid in last year. This year will be given in December. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R242

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna ostage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

OLIVER NO. 9.—OLIVER TYPEWRITING MACHINE No. 9, Brand New, Packed in the Manufacturer's original Cases. To be sold for Rs. 215 only. Write, I. V. VYAS, 97-B, Sankli St., Byculla, Bombay, 8. Telephone 41117.
G 209

AUCTION SALE—On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 210, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club, in the bungalow of Mr. Daji Abaji Khere, of household furniture, "Hupmobile" Motor Car, 4 seater, etc., etc. now on view. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers.
N R246

EDUCATIONAL

"WHAT SHALL I DO"—Problem of the day solved by the Principal KALE'S BOOK-KEEPING TRAINING INSTITUTE PHALTAN (Satara). Apply PROSPECTUS.
M R244

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS, near Grant Road Station stood First in India on 6 occasions in London Commerce al Examinations with 3 prizes. Last date of admission is 23rd October. Morning or night classes according to student's individual convenience. All subjects taught by PRINCIPAL BANAJI, 19 years' teaching experience.
M R230

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11062

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 500—30—650 plus Motor Cycl allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The conditions of appointment are as follows:—

(i) That the candidate should be not less than 28 years old.

(ii) Must either be an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers an Associate Member of the Institute Engineers, (India).

(iii) The appointment will be for 5 years (with option to renew for a further term).

The successful candidate will be on probation for a period of one year and if found satisfactory at the end of that period will be confirmed in his appointment.

Applications together with copies of testimonials and a brief statement of educational qualifications and previous employment will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th November, 1924.

Actual expenses from Burma or India will be paid to join the appointment.

SHWAY THA.
President,
Akyab Municipality.
Akyab:
The 6th October, 1924. 20924

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, 1924, at 12 Noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 31st March, 1924.
(2) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Mathradas Goculdas who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
(3) To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd October to 8th November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS.
Director.
Dated 15th October, 1924.
20995

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, at 12-0 noon (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Narottam Morarjee as an additional Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 31st October to 15th November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1924.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after 5th November, 1924, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th October, 1924.
20998

NOTICE

WANTED—A SUB-OVERSEER of Poona College, Pay Rs. 80 per month with previous experience of Building work, for six months, on Byadgi Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School Building Work. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned before the 31-10-1924.

T. N. KHATAVKAR,
President, Byadgi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Byadgi.
18th October, 1924.
20977

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2083 of 1924.

(1) NASARWANJI MANECKJI POWVALLA and, (2) HORMASJI MANECKJI POWVALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the Executors of the Will of Bai Goolbai Manekji Powvalla, residing at Khetwady. Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) ABDULHAMID HABIBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road and (2) MIRZA MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Malad. ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 4th day of September, 1924, it was ordered that the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 32,013 as balance of rent and compensation up to 31st August, 1924, and a sum of Rs. 4,852 per month as compensation for use and occupation of the premises mentioned in the said decree from the 1st September, 1924, till possession thereof is given and the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of the suit and that the plaintiffs do give credit for the sum of Rs. 9,502 deposited with the plaintiffs.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 15th day of September, 1924, certain moveable property consisting of defendant's copyright and Goodwill in the Natak Company and their plays, one Harichand small safe, one Milner's safe, writing tables, chairs, one Remington Typewriter, lots of curtains, Sceneries, two Harmoniums, etc., etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the warrant of sale of moveable property, dated the 29th day of September, 1924, put up for sale by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, 1924, at 4 p.m. in the premises at Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and this Execution further compensation together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1924.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
20992

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 3619 of 1924.

Messrs. NANAKJI JAGRUPJI and CO., a firm, carrying on business at Gulalwad., outside the Fort, Plaintiffs

v/s.

AMBALAL VALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in Metals at Madhavbag, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendant

To,

AMBALAL VALJI, the Defendant above-named.

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above Suit against you to recover Rs. 409 due upon a pro note dated 3rd July, 1924 executed by you as mentioned in the plaint herein with interest costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to apply to the Sitting Judge in Chambers within ten days from the service hereof, for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default, the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree against you.

Dated this 22nd day of October 1924.

SHAH & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
21000

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1222 of 1924.

MAHOMED LATIFF & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

V/s.

Messrs. NATHMAL GAMBHIRMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

THE PLAINTIFFS have filed the above suit as a Short Cause against the firm of Nathmal Gambhirmal to recover the sum of Rs. 3,796-12-0 mentioned in the plaint together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 7th day of October, 1922, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum till payment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1924 at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) either in person or by advocate and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 10th day of April 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of October, 1924.
Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
SOONDRABAI, widow of Gambhirmal Nathmal
Sole proprietor of the defendants' firm.
20999

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of COOVERJI CHHIBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower a washerman ... Deceased.

Bai MAHILIBAI, wife of Naran Baliechar and daughter of Cooverji Chhiba, the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and residing at Hammam Galli, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of October, 1924.
MESSRS. NANAVATI & CO.,
20991 Petitioners' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Immoveable Property situate at Frere Road, without the Fort, which was to take place on Wednesday the 22nd October 1924 has been POSTPONED until further notice

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE AT BANDRA.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandra Hill next to the Khoja sanatorium, valuable modern furniture rich glass and crockery ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, Cabinet cupboards, Cabinet almyrahs, Cabinet sofas, corner Cabinets side boards, carpets, writing tables, book cases, silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, fancy mirror and panel door almyrahs dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, sewing machine, phonograph with records, fancy figures, hat stands, meat safes, easy chairs, Chesterfields suite of sofas and chairs, filters, reclining sofas, verandah furniture aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sydenham College premises, opposite the Bori Bunder station and next to the School of Arts, very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazerus, Devji, Cand & Roberts comprising of rich glassware, platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs Chesterfield sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrah dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, cane furniture, ice box, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. L. Tannan, Esqr., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Mons, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2441 of 1924 (Taramatibai, widow v. Jeewatram Panachand and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

About 2,200 pieces of white Mulls Jacconets, nainsook, lawn, chicandoria, doria and long cloth of various numbers and yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT SOPARI BAUG, PAREL, PLOT NO. 61, KNOWN AS ABU MANSION.

Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY, Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dastur and Company, Attorneys for Mr. Nanabhoy Bomonsha Marshall, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rambhoy Cassumbhoy the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of October 1921, and the deed of Further Assurance dated the 17th day of June 1924 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Monday the 4th day of November, 1924, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 61 of the Sopari Baug Estate of the Board of Trustees of the Improvement for the City of Bombay situate, lying and being at Sopari Baug Road in the Parel Sewree Division and bounded, on the East by a Road twenty feet wide, on the South by a road forty feet in width on the West by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate leased to Nowroji Sorabji Banajah and Kaikhusroo Nowroji Katrak and on the North by Plot No. 48 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Nathubhai Vithaldas Javeri which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 2588 and 2589 and Cadastral Survey No. 3/74 together with the building standing thereon consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor and are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 582 (2), street No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Company, Israel Building, Fort or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 25TH INSTANT AT 3-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, etc.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

About—74 doz. bottles of Blue Seal Vaseline Pomade.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed articles such as Diamond and Pearl ring, Gold Bangles, Silver chain, Saree, Silk Cloth, Coats, Pants, Shirts, napkins, time-piece, watch, Copper, Brass and metal utensils, Brass and Iron pieces, hinges, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.
1 Arab Horse in harness

BENNETT & CO

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OFFICE FURNITURE

GODREJ'S SAFE ETC. ETC.

Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on Thursday the 23rd instant at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at Ahmedabad House next to Grand Hotel at Ballard Pier, the valuable office furniture such as, roll top writing table, office tables, chairs, file cabinets, glass and panel door cupboards, chesterfield chairs, cash boxes, typewriter Copying press, Godrej's safe, samples of piece goods, hardware etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. Banks Bros. and others.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6, 8, & 10.

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE RANGE

The Great Pathe Serial in 15 thrilling Episodes. Each Episode is complete in itself—Each Episode is a nerve-tingling feast of excitement, packed with sensation. Breathless pursuits and hair-breath escapes—Thrill succeeds thrill with amazing rapidity.

To-Night To-Night

EPISODES 1 & 2

THE LAST SHOT

AND

THE SEETHING PIT

DON'T MISS THIS TREMENDOUS PICTURE—EVERY FOOT OF FILM WILL GRIP YOU. ALSO PATHE GAZETTE AND A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

('Our GANG' Comedy).

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 5"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
"MARY FIND THE GOLD"
With BETTY BALFOUR.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
MARK TWAIN'S COMEDY.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-Day at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE

The Management of CINE

MADELEINE

Presents
Victor Hugo Helperin's

"TEA WITH A KICK"

Served by A 27 STAR CAST
10 Prize Winning Beauties.
100 Holywood Heartbreakers.
The most daringly different Picture ever made.
The most Beautiful Girls this side of India
The most Dazzling Gowns.
The most brilliant Dance Novelties ever seen.
Come in and get your

"TEA WITH A KICK"

at The Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.
Three shows daily commencing 6-30, 8-15 and 10.
Popular Prices.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

This week's programme
MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s FILM
KALYAN KHAJANA
Time and Rates as Usual

NEXT SATURDAY
Majestic Film's Historical Film
SHAH JAHAN.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

TION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVE-BLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT HANDARI STREET NEAR NULL AZAR.

nder instructions from Messrs. Vachha Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Messrs. na Naga and Co., and on account and at risk of the mortgagor Ramchandra Pentoo ool, under the power of sale, reserved by ndenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd of October, 1922, made between the gagor of the one part and Bhima Naga, a Praga, Kapurchand Praga, Khetmal a, Venechand Praga and Asla Praga, all business under the name of Bhima and Co., Messrs J S MODY & CO., ioneers will sell by Public Auction on premises TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd of October, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the rmentioned properties.

SCHEDULE.

RSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Te- containing by admeasurement 61 square registered in the Books of the Collector and Revenue under Old No. 175, New No. Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey 4834, together with the messuage, tene- or building, standing thereon, situate, and being at Bhandari Street and ndari Cross Lane outside the Fort of bay, bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 7357 Street Nos. 2-241 and are bounded on East by Bhandari Cross Lane, on the by the said Bhandari Street, on the h by temple and on the South by the rty of Chinoo Komti.

CONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of or ground of quit and ground Rent Te- containing by admeasurement 86 6/9 e yards, registered in the Books of the tor of Land Revenue under Old No. 186, No. 7501, Old Survey No. 43 and New No. 4833, together with the messuage t or building thereon assessed by the icipality of Bombay under C Ward No. Street Nos. 1 and 1A, all which premises tuate at Bhandari Street and Bhandari Lane in the Registration District and istrict of Bombay and are bounded on ast by Public passage (Bhandari Cross on the West by the said Bhandari on the South by the property firstly bed and on the North by the temple rgadevi and both the properties bear ral Survey No. 3988.

further particulars and conditions of pply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solici- or the Mortgagees at their office in Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.

Hornby Road & 219, Kalbadevi
p. Whiteaway) Road.

JECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

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INCENSE (DASANG DHOOP)
sweetens the air, for rich and poor both.
Specially for temples. Ask
KASALCHAND M. DHANGADHARAWALA
Sankdi Shari, AHMEDABAD.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The north-east monsoon is now setting in on the Coromandal Coast.

Rainfall has been general in Chota Nagpur and local in Burma and South-east Madras while a few falls have occurred in Assam, East Bengal and Bihar.

Amounts are nowhere large.

Forecast.—Increase in South-east Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 21.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.933 inches
Temperature of Air	84.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 "
Dew Point	70.2 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	75% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	90.2 "
Minimum	76.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NNW, N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	13 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Oct.	10	50	28	5	Oct. 22	4	50	14	6
		23	32	29	8		17	5	20	11
Th.	23	4	16	24	8	23	11	28	..	
		16	7	23	2		22	30	20	0
F.	24	5	33	25	0	24	13	6	20	0
		17	51	23	11		..		19	6
Sat.	25	7	1	25	8	25	0	20	18	11
		19	27	25	1		14	1	18	10
Sun.	26	8	2	26	6	26	1	39	19	9
		20	35	26	5		14	44	18	1
M.	27	8	50	27	3	27	2	40	16	6
		21	19	27	9		15	21	17	6
Tu.	28	10	50	28	5	29	4	50	17	0
		23	32	29	8		17	5	14	6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 35m., Sunset 6h 12m.
Oct 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 36m., Sunset 6h 11m
Oct. 25 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h 10m
Oct. 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 36m. Sunset 6h. 10m
Oct. 27 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h-37m. Sunset 6h-9m.
Oct. 28 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 37m, Sunset 6h 9m,
Oct. 29 (Wed) Sunset 6h 37m, Sunset 6h 8m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in excess in the southeast of the province. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the aforesaid area; the minimum was above normal at Multan only.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the west of the province; the minimum was as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Moisture in the air is generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana and higher in lower Sind; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and at Ahmedabad and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was as usual in the division; the minimum was below normal at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Amraoti, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect in the north of the division. Temperature was very nearly normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 90.2 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the minimum 75.4 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the neighbourhood of Poona and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and locally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was lower than usual in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been local rain in southeast Madras with a few falls in Malabar. The chief amounts are Madras 0.22," Negapatam 0.52," and Calicut 0.13."

Forecast.—No important change is likely to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st October 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression in the Bay has moved to the neighbourhood of Chittagong and will probably disappear to-day. Rainfall has been nearly general in upper Burma, and local in lower Burma, Bihar, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, with a few falls in Assam, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay, Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point one inch; Akyab two; Bassein, Myitkyina one and half; Barisal, Mysore, Bellary one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 22ND OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.08	+4.07
Rawalpindi	..	23·86	22.91	+0.95
Lahore	..	14.38	15.07	—0.69
Hissar	..	10.27	11.63	—1.36
Ambala	..	32.71	23.95	+8.71
Delhi	..	30.02	22.96	+7.06
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	28.02	24.33	+3.69
Mainpuri	..	33.09	23.92	+9.17
Jhansi	..	39.04	33.76	+5.28
Cawnpore	..	44.82	33.14	+1168
Allahabad	..	38.03	35.90	+2.13
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.30	—0.80
Karachi	..	2.25	5.90	—3.65
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	32.43	18.58	+1385
Jaipur	..	46.02	21.89	+2413
Kotah	..	48.66	26.17	+2249
Mount Abu	..	65.83	58.24	+7.59
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.64	—6.44
Dwarka	..	3.87	12.72	—8.91
Veraval	..	15.42	17.72	—2.30
Rajkot	..	23.81	25.18	—1.37
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	20.04	—3.30
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.81	39.59	+4.22
Ahmedabad	..	24.27	27.71	—3.44
Deesa	..	29.90	23.59	+6.31
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	35.11	27.50	+7.61
Indore	..	37.00	30.95	+6.05
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	56.93	50.83	+6.10
Saugor	..	38.94	41.88	—2.97
Hoshangabad	..	40.76	45.85	—5.09
Khandwa	..	38.25	27.42	+1083
Akola	..	34.09	28.26	+5.83
Amraoti	..	27.82	29.64	—1.82
Nagpur	..	36.21	44.21	—8.00
Chanda	..	39.58	47.25	—7.67
Raipur	..	34.23	46.03	—1180
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.81	68.58	—1677
Ratnagiri	..	99.12	96.65	+2.47
Mormugao	..	87.87	88.63	—0.76
Karwar	..	115.21	112.95	+2.26
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	22.36	19.89	+2.47
Ahmednagar	..	20.20	18.96	+1.24
Poona	..	23.49	23.18	+0.31
Sholapur	..	24.44	24.56	—0.12
Bijapur	..	12.98	16.69	—3.71
Belgaum	..	45.78	42.47	+3.31
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	21.50	24.26	—2.96
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	30.84	36.47	—5.63
Hyderabad	..	27.38	26.83	+0 55
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	134.34	112.40	+2194
Calicut	0.13	137.23	95.38	+4185
Cochin	0.03	132.06	82.62	+4947
Ceylon—				
Colombo	4.83	47.26	29.57	+1769
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	28.72	29.61	—0.89
Bellary	..	16.96	14.10	+2.86
Cuddapah	0.02	18.43	22.57	—4.14
Madras	0.22	23.91	22.40	+1.51
Bangalore	..	22.26	24.16	—1.90
Coimbatore	..	24.66	10.24	+1442
Trichinopoly	..	13.19	16.91	—3.72
Negapatam	0.52	8.37	15.52	—6.55

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.

Bombay, October 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34–40 inches.			
Standard per lb.	1	7	9
Century per lb.	1	6	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	6
Textile per lb.	1	7	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth + Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Swan Finalay per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	6
Century (Bugie) per lb.	1	5	0
Diamond Chula	1	5	0
Pahelwan	1	5	0
Salita.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lbs.	1	6	6
Dhories 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	6
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	6
T3xtile (Bicycle per lb.	1	7	0
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	8	0
Swan Finlay per pepiece	6	10	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Bleached Check—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per oie e	7	12	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece	8	8	0
E. D. Rachcal per piece	7	0	0
Cabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	4	0
Hindustani	12	5	0

NOTICE

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 22.

Tokushima Maru, Hori, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 23.

Dogra, Hartoch, Calcutta.
Birkenfels, Bremme, Hamburg via Karachi.

LOADING.

Oct. 22.

Steamer Barala, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hymethus for Australia.

S. S. Tokushima Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Tokushima Maru, 2,329 tons, Captain Hori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dogra :—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dogra, 3,251 tons, Captain L. Hartoch, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Birkenfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Birkenfels 3,851 tons, Captain Bremme, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, October 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

2 Caledonia, London, 3430, 25/10 M M & Co.
4 Birkenfels, 2,805, Breman 23/10, E. Edwardes Ltd.
5 Cl Harvard 4410, Karachi, 26/10, K N and Co.
6 Mandala, 5190, Karachi, 25/10, M M and Co.
7 Naguna 4090, N F, 23-10, M M and Co.
8 Arcturus, 3816, New York, 5/11, Volkart Bros.
11 Cracovia 4672 Trieste, 1/11 L Triestino.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
13 Dictator 3149 Dunkirk 25/10 T M and Co.
14 Soudan, 4218, ChinaJapan, 11/11, M M and Co.
15 Padua, 3678, N F, 7/11, M M and Co.
16 Marie Maersk, 3037, N F, N F, Grahams Trading Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ranee 3634, N F N F T M and Co.
4 Varsova 1956, Basra 24/10, M M and Co.
6 Jalapalaka 2630 R'goon 25/10 Scindia S N Co.
7 Gandara 3190, N F N F M M and Co.
8 Garada, 3218, Calcutta, 25/10, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, Rangoon, 24/10, M M and Co.
12 Dogra, 3218, Calcutta, 22/10 T M & Co.
14 Barala, 1899, Basra, 29/10, M M and Co.
15 Ahmedi, 1331, P Gulf, N F S Hassum and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Ozarda, 3038, Karachi, 23/10, M M and Co.
C & R Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O O Kaisha.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride due about 23rd October, Age J F Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

1 Tiepolo (not fixed).

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October, Agent J F and Co.

Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nordkyn due about 24th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Trifels due about 6th November, Agent L Edward.

Werdenfels (not fived) Agent L Edward.
Argenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edwards.

Crostafels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels (not fixed), Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 3rd January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

Genoa due about 1st December, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

Algic due about 10th November, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

Morioku Maru due about 17th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ceylon Maru due about 29th November Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hakodate Maru due about 3rd December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Hoba Maru due about 16th December, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Ferin due about 27th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 22.

S S Caledonia for London :—1 case guts (180 lbs.), Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ltd, 5 bundles Woollen Carpets, A Azizulanoff, 10 bundles sheep skins (for furs), J S Narag and Sons, 4 bundles squirrel skins, J S Narag and Sons, 11 bundles Woollen Carpets, J S Narag and Sons, 100 cwts Cascin Flour, Coutts and Co, 8 bales sheep skins Tanned, J Shariff and Sons, 24 bales cow hides tanned, Peermahomed Hassam, 29 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons, 11 bales Goat skins tanned, L Tharia and Sons, 1 case Tiger skin tanned Mackinnon M and Co, 1 case cotton curtains, Pohoomall Bros.

S S Marie Macrsk for Hull :—4,000 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam :—2,300 cwts Groundnut Oil cake, L Ebramji.

From Hamburg :—2 bales sheep skins tanned, R Sally, 2 bales Goat skins tanned, R Sally.

S S Dictator for Dunkirk :—220 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 52 cwts Gum Ghatty, N Mulji and Co, 51 cwts Gum Ghatty, S Khetsey and Co, 110 bales cotton, A Khimjee and Co.

S S Ganga for Genoa :—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 10,000 cwts Gingelly seed, Volkart Bros, 1,000 cwts Linseed, K M Nathoo, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton rew, K M Natnoo.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia :—200 bales coloured thread B Meyer and Co.

Arcturus for Genoa :—8060 cwt linseed Raffi Bros, 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

S S Arcturus for New York :—315 cwt gum karaya N Mulji and Co, 150 cwt poppy seed J Dayall, 2000 cwt myrabollams Madhradas Bros, 21 bales cotton waste Jacob Sassoon Mills.

S S Elysia for Boston :—99 cwt pistachio nuts Amin and Sons.

S S City of Harward :—Marseilles :—1000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste :—220 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Padua for Antwerp :—2900 cwt linseed oil cake L Ebramji, 50 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

S S Padua for Hull or Antwerp :—4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Padua for Hull :—10000 cwt cottonse E D Sassoon and Co Ltd

S S Padua for Ghent :—12 bales cotton fly K Thacker and Co.

S S Mandala for Hamburg :—106 bales hemp T Dawoodbhoy and Co, 4275 cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji.

S S Mandala for Hull :—6000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Mandala for Middlesbro :—1000 tons manganese ore W and A Graham and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Hongkong :—40 bales cotton twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 110 cwt sharkfins M H Akberally, 13 cwt fish maws M H Akberally, 300 bales cotton twist Currimbhoy and Co Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe 87 bales cotton Alli Bros, 300 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd. 170 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 22.

S S Altai Maru Agents :—Osaka Shosen Kaisha from Yokohama :—100 cases silk
From 15 cases toys, 45 cases rubber balls, yarn, 150 cases biscuits.
From Tokyo :—15 cases toys 45 cases Rubber Balls, 16 cases woollen mosuline, 36 cases cottoi yarn, 68 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya :—50 bales cotton yarn, 45 cases glassware, 295 cases porcelain.

From Osaka :—54 bales cotton shirting, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 200 bales cotton drill, 87 bales cotton yarn, 81 cases cotton yarn, 75 cases porcelain, 50 cases biscuits 100 cases glass bangles, 10 cases enamelled ware, 40 cases brass circles, 34 cases brass wire, 138 cases glass ware, 10 cases celluloid goods, 11 cases empty match boxes, 33 packages crucibles.

From Kobe :—125 bales cotton yarn, 30 bales matting mate, 40 cases enamelled ware, 11 cases tinware, 137 cases porcelain ware, 40 cases celluloid bangles, 75 cases refined camphor, 11 cases cotton goods, 51 dried ginger, 9 cases silk goods, 35 cases spun silk yarn 30 cases donpion yarn.

From Hongkong :—126 bundles cassia, 150 cases cassia, 10 cases cassia oil, 6 cases silk goods, 33 cases glass bangles, 10 cases munsell, 117 cases fire crackers, 30 cases dried ginger, 50 bags dried ginger, 20 bags sugar candy, 40 baskets China roots.

From Singapore :—51 packages rattans, 895 bundles rattans, 325 bundles sandalwood 51 bundles Gum Benjamin, 31 cases Gum Benjimin, 16 cases mace, 15 bags nutmegs, 10 bags Gum Kopal, 33 bags coffee, 258 bags betelnuts, 2329 bags sagofiour.

From Colombo :—100 pieces Jead baro, 20 goltas tea, 65 hchests tea.

S S Caledonia Agents :—Mackinnon Mackingie and Co. from London :—5 boxes sovereigns 25 boxes bar gold 2 boxes gold coin, 3 boxes specie 23 casks ivory, 200 reels coir discs, 10 empty gas cylinders, 530 iron boiler tubes, 700 casks cement, 23 casks ink, 16 cases ink, 150 cases whisky, 1638 cases brandy, 134 cases wine, 125 cases gin, 13 cases port wine, 15 cases rum, 81 cases oilman's stores, 21 cases asphalte roofing, 43 cases jams and marmalade, 41 cases hams and becons, 35 cases medicines, 15 cases sauce, 20 cases tinned fish, 56 cases herrings, 12 cases chees, 83 cases syrup, 40 cases gripe water, 58 cases confectionary, 29 cases iron screws, 50 cases corn flour, 32 cases vinegar, 66 cases castor oil, 38 drums ships composition, 54 drums marine glue, 36 drums paint, 31 packages paint, 36 bags bottles, 124 cases biscuits, 25 barrels grapes, 250 bundles yellow metal sheets.

From Marseilles :—14 bales silk yarn, 62 cases silk yarn, 11 cases silk goods 25 cases tissues, 32 cases vegetable preserves 14 cases fine gold thread, 21 cases essential oil, 20 cases alimentary paste, 34 cases mineral water, 20 cases liquors, 786 cases brandy, 23 cases wool lametta, 200 bags almonds.

S S Crisfield Agents :—Volkart Bros from New York :—205 drums lubricating oil, 10 drums lubricating grease, 60 cases lubricating grease, 2 cases oil grease, 239 bales exhausted cloves, 948 packages exhausted cloves, 24 packages dyestuffs, 50 packages globes, 50 cases globes, 24 cases medicines, 26 cases food stuffs, 10 cases pharm products, 21 cases sulphur bitters, 78 barrels cupro nickel scraps, 76 straps glyco thymoline.

S S Clan Macquarrie Agents :—Linel Edwards Ltd, from Mauritius :—77683 bags sugar.

S S Garada Agents :—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co from Mauritius :—5 cases specie, 87091 bags sugar.

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

The following is the report of the working of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1924, with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the same period :—

The year's working shows a gross profit of Rs. 1,29,264-14-10, from which after deducting the Agents' commission of Rs. 30,000, there remains the balance of Rs. 99,264-14-10, to which is added the balance of last account Rs. 4,891-13-11, making a total net profit of Rs. 1,04,156-12-9. Out of this your Directors have set aside the following sum—To machinery deterioration fund Rs. 74,000, leaving the balance of Rs. 30,156-12-9, in order to enable the Directors to recommend dividend to shareholders, your Directors note with much gratification the liberal offer voluntarily made by the Managing Agents to forego the whole of their commission of Rs. 30,000 due to them, which concession has enabled the Board to declare a dividend of Rs. 6 per share, add Rs. 30,000; the Directors recommend that the balance thus standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account Rs. 60,156-12-9; available for distribution be dealt with as under :—For dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share of Rs. 100 free of income-tax Rs. 59,700, balance carried forward Rs. 456-12-9. Total Rs. 60,156-12-9.

The general strike of the Bombay millhands for more than two months disorganised the working of the Mill for some time, as well as the adverse condition of the cloth market during the period under report considerably effected the working of your mill.

During the year under report your Directors have placed orders for 1,435 Sprinklers heads for New Bleaching and Dyeing House and New Cotton Godown; 4 exhaust fans and synchronising apparatus for Diesel engines; 2 Victory oil burners for boilers; 3 belt driven goods lifts; 1 A.C. 12 h.p. motor; 300 Dobbies and 7 embroidery looms and 4 folding machines costing in all Rs. 1,00,714-4-6 for additions. They have also exchanged the Waste Plant order with Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Ltd., for £23,446-7-1 placed in the year 1920 for Fine counts spinning machinery for £17,860 the whole of which machinery has already been received and erected and a portion of it is in working order.

During the year Narottam Morarji, Esq., resigned his seat as a Director of your Company and your Directors had to accept his resignation with regret.

In accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association two of your Directors, Messrs. G. A. Latif and Tulsidas Gordhandas, retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.

The Directors place on record their sense of gratitude for the liberal way in which the Managing Agents have foregone the commission of Rs. 30,000 due to them in order that the shareholders may be paid a dividend for the period under Report during which the mill industry has passed through a critical period when the results of working of most of the other mills show a serious loss.

During the year the Directors have realized interest of Rs. 9,827-4-10 on the Seth Gordhandas Khatau Memorial Fund and have expended on medical relief Rs. 5,247-11-7 and Rs. 1,992-5 on Creche Room establishment. The balance of Rs. 17,807-11-7 is in current account with the Company. The figures of the attendance of the patients and babies during the period are as follows :—

Mill-hands 27,269, monthly average 2,272. Outside patients 23,452, monthly average 1,954. Babies Creche 100, monthly average 8.

A Calcutta message says Sir Surendranath Bannerji has declined to give permission to publish his photograph in the first issue of the "Corporation Gazette" as it would imply his support of the proceeding which he thoroughly disapproves.—A.P.

A Simla message of October 21st says information available on the Frontier suggests that the winter migration of Powindahs (nomad traders and graziers) from Afghanistan to India is proceeding normally. A number of encampments of the Suleman Khel are now on their way down the Gemal to Dera Ismail Khan and the Kharotis have entered Zhob.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 617
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 677
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 667
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 114¼
Bank's buying 60 D/s@ D P Rs. 109¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 296
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.49—7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 85.92
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.40
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.50
London—Rome Liras 103
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Nominal quiet. Closed steady at 1/6 1/32

London, Oct. 21

Tele. Transfers downward tendency 1/6 1/16
Bar Bold quiet £5.12.4
Bar Silver Spot steady 35 7/16

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	617
American Dollars	298
Hongkong Dollars	163 1/2
Shanghai	232
Japan	114 3/4
Singapore	157 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Oct. 21.

Rentes 3 per cent 51 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady China selling speculators bought
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days makret loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 21.

Stockholm	16.89
Christiania	31.44
Amsterdam	11.41
Switzerland	23.39
Belgium	yesterday's 93.53
Athens	yesterday's 25.750

London, Oct. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 8,610
Exchange on London in Germany 18,870,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10,329
Exchange on Prague 15,062

New York, Oct. 21

Demand Bills 44,975

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 23 1/8

STOCKS., ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 11/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8 plus 3/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £110 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 3/8 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 nominal unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 65 3/8 unchanged
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 56 plus 1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Sovereigns ready. Rs. 14/13
" forward Rs. 14/10
Bar gold ready, Rs. 23/0/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/1/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/2/—
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/9
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/1

London, Oct. 21.

Bar gold ready, £ 4—12—4
Silver ready, d. 35—7
Silver forward, d. 35—4
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet. China sold. London speculators bought.
Three months London discounts 3—7/8 per cent.
Six months London discounts 4—5/16 per cent.
MONEY:
Call 2 per cent nominal.
One month 2 per cent nominal.
Three months 4 per cent nominal.
Six months nominal.

GOLD.

Bombay, October, 22.

Ready:—23—1—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	23-1-6	23-2-3		23-1-3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 22.

To-day Reuter reported 31 to 67 points up in New York futures. The market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 8 points higher. The market declined at the opening but improved later on some scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 21st instant from their New York friends Messrs. Norden and Co:—

"Firmness of the holders is creating more favourable feeling."

Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 459 i.e. Rs. 3½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the prices advanced to Rs. 460½ on Commission Houses buying. Again touching Rs. 460 the market further improved to Rs. 463 on buying by Shroffs and one Japanese House, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 462½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 463 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 462½ on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 463½ at 6—30 p.m.

Fine Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 435½ and declining to Rs. 434½ gradually advanced to Rs. 439 on buying by prominent Shroffs. On selling by Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 438 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 438½. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 425 and going down by a rupee improved to Rs. 429 on general buying the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 428½. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 390.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand from exporters and millwalas was moderate.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, October 22nd

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	463 1/2
" Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	392
Fine Oomra ..	Dec/Jan. ..	440
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	430

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 22nd

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	462
" "	Bengal Dec.-January	392
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	438
" " ..	March ..	428

Magsar 23-2-6 23-3-3 23-2-3
Teji Mandi:—
Kartak 0—6—6
Magsar 0—10—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay Oct, 22.

Ready:—78—3 -0.

Vaida.	Opening Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78-13-0	78-11-0	78-11-0
Magsar	79-4-0	79-2-0	79-2-0

Taji Mandi.
Kartak 1—15—6
Magsar 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 65/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-49 Rs. 93
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.: —

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 440xd., Apollo 19, By. Cotton 560; By. Dyeing 808/12; Century 382/8; Cent. India. 512/8, Colaba Land 167/8, Crescent 245; David 500, Fazulbhoy 865; Ind. Bleach ng 212/8; Indore Malwa 415; Kohinoor 1350; New Great 392/8; Pearls 566/4; Pabany 360; Sholapur 11000, Simplex 261/4; Swadeshi 600; Swan 1025, Tata Mill 200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 170, By. Burma 303/12, By. Burma N. I. 62/8; Bt. Burma Petrol 5/10; By Tramway 90, By. Steam 63/12; Bundi Cement 9/12; Katni Ord. 60; Katni Defd. 170 New India Ins. 12/4, Shivrajpur 42/4, Tata Iron Ord. 6/8; Tata Defd. 33/12, Scindia Steam 7/15.

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, Imperial partly paid 355; India 75; Central 22/12.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Hongkong Bank	£136
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 44 1/8
P. and O. Bank	£10 3/4
Eastern Bank	5 7/8 Ex dividend.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

New York market 21st October, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
23.08	Oct.	23.20+12	23.53+45	23.75	+67
22.47	Dec.			22.81	+34
22.58	Jan.		22.89+31	22.94	+36
22.93	Mar.			23.25	+32
21.11	May.			23 45	+31

On 20th October, New York Spot, 23.35 —35. New Orleans 22.40 —25.

Telegraphic market advices:—Trade is buying. Commission houses buying, Less heging. Market very steady. October highest 23.80 (2.57 p.m.), lowest 23.15 (10.05 a.m.), range .65 points.

Liverpool market 21st October 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices,	Since previous close,
13.07	Oct.			13.13	+06
12.96	Jan.	12.92—04	12.93—03	13.04	+08
13.01	Mar.	12.99—02	12.99—02	13.09	+08
13.03	May.			13.10	+07
12.91	July.			12.98	+07
	Egyptian				
20.76	Nov.			20.75	—01
19.53	Jan.			19 50	—03

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation. Slightly warmer. Forecast:—Western belt partly cloudy. All balance belt generally fair.

New York sals futures on Monday last estimated at 300,000.

(2) Market improved on recommendation of extension of working time in Lancashire to 32 hours weekly. Trade fixing call sales Short covering. National Ginners Association report 7:140,000 bales ginned and indicated crop 12,140,000 bales.

Our travelling man wires: Central Texas, considerable new fruiting in this section With dry open fall and no frost before middle of November, will make nice top crop." American cross rate 4.49 1/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 300 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid. Americans pot—Universal standard 13.33 fair request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 24.35
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.59
January	22.90
March	23.25
New York Noon Call	
October	23.67
January	22.93
March	23.24
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	22.60
January	22.74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.03	—.4
January	12.92	—.4
March	12.99	—.2
May	13.01	—.2

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G. O. C, Liverpool.	
October	13.13	plus 6
November	13.03	,, 8
December	13.00	,, 8
January	13.04	,, 8
February	13.04	,, 7
March	13.09	,, 8
April	13.09	,, 8
May	13.10	,, 7
June	13.03	,, 7
July	12.98	,, 7
August	12.80	,, 7
September	12.58	,, 7
October	12.38	,, 7

Tone.—Barely steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.00
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.40
M. G., Bengal "Fine"	11.80
No. 1 Oomra, Good"	11.05
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	11.55
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	12.05
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.40
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	11.80
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.20
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.90
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.30
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.70

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

November	20.70
March	18.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

October	22.45 —.11
November	20.75 —.1
December	20.10 —.3
January	19.50 —.3
February	19.15 —.6
March	18.87 —.6
April	18.65 —.13
May	18.45 —.13
June	18.30 —.15
July	18.10 —.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 21

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 85,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Day's Exports to Continent 4,000
Futures at New York

October	23.75 plus 67
January	22.94 ,, 36
March	23.25 ,, 31
May	23.45 ,, 31

Spot Cotton at New York 24.00 plus 65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 22.80 plus 40
Futures at New Orleans

January	22.82 plus 39
March	23.15 ,, 44

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 3/8
Silver.—Foreign mined 71.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 21

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 62/6
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 63/6
Tone:—Foor trade.
Australian Cargo Jan/Feb. sellers 63/6
Choice White Karachi Dec/Jan. quoted 62/6
Soft Red Karachi nominal.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 22.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..52 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..56 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	..12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..13 13 0	14 5 0
Linseed. Brown Thin	..13 9 0	14 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..81 0 0	17 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..78 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..75 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Black ..	..72 0 0	14 12 0
Poppyseed, White..	..14 0 0	14 12 0
Groundnuts.. ..	..75 0 0	..
Mowraseed	..10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	..48 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	..82 0 0	17 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	..42 0 0	6 2 9
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 0	
Linseed, May	14 2 0	
Groundnuts D-J ..	72 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Visakh	69 11 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	16 12 0	
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan. ..	6 0 6	
Cotton Seed F-M. ..	5 14 0	

METALS.

London, Oct. 21.

English best Selected Copper £66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/4
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal 7 7/8
Hard Spelter 28 1/4 nominal
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, October 22.

	Per md	Rs a. p.
Brass English	3/4	59 0 0
Do	1	60 8 0
Do	1 1/4	60 8 0
Do	1 1/2	60 8 0
Do	1 3/4	60 8 0
Do	2	60 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a p
Copper, English	3/4	64 4 0
Copper	1	64 4 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 4 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	66 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	66 8 0
Copper	2	66 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		58 8 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58 8 0
Eng. Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64 4 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		66 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 22.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 15 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1/2	0 14 6
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1/2	0 14 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 14 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 14 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 12 6
Light-houset. ..	No. 6 1/2	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 8 0
,, ...	No. 42—2	1 11 0
,, ...	No. 20	1 2 0
,, ...	No. 32	1 6 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 21.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Nov/Dec. sellers 20 10 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/Mar. nominal 22
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jun/July sellers 20
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/Mar. nominal 22/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/Mar. nominal 22/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 22nd Oct. 5 u.m.

Our Ready Market has ruled steadier round about yesterday's prevailing level. So also our, Forward Market, evidencing a rise of about 2d. for September and Jan/Feb/March Shipment (Java Sugar) a Pence in Mauritius Crystal Sugar Sept. Shipment and 3d. per cwt. in Oct/Nov/Dec. Shipment price-levels prevailing last evening. Purchase enquiries continue on a fairly good scale, to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 5800 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 20 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15 per cwt.
Shipment Sept. sh. 22 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Decr. sh. 22 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March sh. 22/4 per cwt. FBH.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov//Dec. sh. 21/10 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. sh. 21/6 per cwt FBH.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:
Ready Rs. 19/2 per cwt.
Shipment September sh. 20/9 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment Oct/Nov/Decr. sh. 21 per cwt. FBH.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday October 21st was as follows:—
Total amount of tenders 99 lakhs.
Tenders accepted as follows:—
(a) Immediates nil.
(b) Deferreds at 1s 6 1/16d 8 lakhs, at 1s 6 1/32d 10 lakhs and at 1s 6d 5 lakhs, allotted in full.
(c) Bills at 1s 6d 51 lakhs allotted in full.
Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

RUBBER.

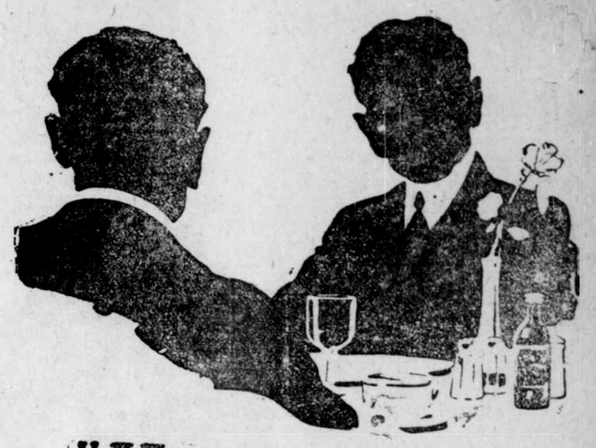
London, Oct. 21

Para Up River Fine Spot 16 3/4 Nov/Dec.
TONE:—Firmer.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 18 7/8 October.
TONE:—Firm dearer absence offers moderate business.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 21.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. resellers 45



"Have You Seen the New Buick?"

IT'S A CHOTA SIX!

BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR DEVA
WITH
T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LT

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 2

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	440	..	440
Bombay Cotton	560	..	560
Bombay Dyeing	810-71/2-23 3/4	20-17 1/2-815	7 1/2-810
Century..	3861/4-88 3/4	387 1/2	383 3/4
Nagpur ex-divi.	521 1/4 25	22 1/2-520	15 512 1/2
Colaba	1711/4-73 3/4	171 1/4	170
Crescent ex-divi.	245 50	245	45-243 3/4
Indore ex-divi.	415-17 1/2	417 1/2	15-413-3/4
Kohinoor	1350	..	1350
New Great	3921/2-402 1/2	5-460	391 1/4
Pearl ex-divi.	5721/2-73 3/4	573 3/4	70-566 1/4
Phœnix	520	..	520
Bharucha	100	..	98 3/4
Simplex	267 1/2-66 1/4	67 1/2-65	67 1/2-260
Swan ex-divi.	1025	..	1025
Swadesh ex-divi.	595-600	600	595
Pabni	360	..	360
Fazal	8721/2-77 1/2	875	70-865
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	200	..	200
Globe	67 1/2	..	67 1/2
Mysore	115	..	115
Madhavji	325-35	332 1/2	30 327 1/2
Finlay ex divi.	770	..	770
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	182 1/2	..	182 1/2
Meyer Sassoon	130	..	130
Alcock	175	175	170
Bombay Burma Old ..	305	..	303 3/4
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	89 3/8		90
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	65	..	63 3/4
Bundi Cement	9 3/4	..	9 3/4
Central E. Mining	27 1/2	..	27 1/2
Indian Cement	42 1/2	..	42 1/2
Tata Steel Ordy.	8	..	..
Tata Steel Deld.	40	40	33 3/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. on 21st October, 1924.

Cotton	717 Bales
Wheat	15139 Cwts
Linseed	25439 ,,
Rapeseed etc.	42972 ,,
Gingellyseed	6001 ,,
Poppyseed	128 ,,
Groundnuts..	1050 ,,
Castorseed	2562 ,,
Rice	28711 ,,
Myrabollams	1071 ,,
Cottonseed	9143 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	4591 ,,
Juwar	539 ,,
Masur	375 ,,
Barley	2280 ,,
Bajri	172 ,,
Coal	885 Tons

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine 22 1/2 Oct Nov. sellers poor trade weak lower.

Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan. easier p sellers 11 3/4

Castoseed Bombay Oct/Nov. sellers £30 1/

Rapeseed Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/No sellers £24 1/4

Rapeseed Toria Oct/Nov. sellers £24 3/4

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov. seller £23 1/2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League: Hornets vs. Parsi Pioneers, the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

Lecture on "The Population Problem" by Dr. E. A. Ross, at 6 p. m. in the hall of the School of Economics, University Buildings, Prof. K. T. Shah to preside.

FRIDAY, October 24.

Sphinx Hockey League: Colaba United vs. Hindu Gymkhana, the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 25.

Sphinx Hockey League: The Cooperage: 4-10 p.m. Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. Government Telegraphs, 5-15 p.m. G. I. P. Parel vs. Royal Artillery.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G.I.P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13-0	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-45	22-30
Poona Mail	11-30	15-0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9-0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	8-30

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S.S. "Mulbera" which left Bombay on the 26th ultimo arrived London on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Mackay" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 18th instant.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Hall, Hornby Road, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m.

"AUDICHY MUKUR."

In the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court Mr. Ganpatishanker Nanji Desai filed a Declaration as a Publisher of the Gujerati Magazine entitled the "Audichy Mukur," edited by himself.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of Messrs. Trivedi and Co., at 11 a.m. and of the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday,) the 23rd instant, in the Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSN.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following resolution to the bereaved members of the family of the late Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association places on record the loss to the public life of India by the death of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu who was at one time the president of the Indian National Congress and served India with great honour in various capacities of trust and responsibility."—A.P.

AYURVEDA MAHAMANDAL AND VIDYAPITHA EXAMS.

The Secretary, the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapith, writes from No. 6 Audiappa Mudali Street, Vepery, Madras:—

"The next Ayurvedacharya, Ayurvedavisarada and Bhishak Examinations of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal and Vidyapitha will be held about the first week of March 1925. The exact dates will be notified in the papers later on. Applications for admission to these Examinations must be on the prescribed form obtainable from me. They will be received up to 31st January, 1925. Applications received after that date will not be registered. The fees must be sent along with the applications.

The fees for the Ayurvedacharya Examination Rs. 15.

The fees for the Ayurvedavisarada Examination Rs. 10.

The fees for the Bhishak Examinations Rs. 5.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The folowing statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st October, 1924, to 6 a.m. of 22nd October, 1924.

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 127
Total mortality this day last year 89.

The following are extracts from the monthly Bulletin of Health of the City of Bombay, for September, 1924:—

Births 1,886; Deaths (total) 3,334; Deaths from Plague Nil; Deaths from Small-pox 16; Deaths from Cholera 2; Deaths from Influenza 8; Deaths from Malaria 45; Deaths from Enteric Fever 18; Deaths from Tuberculosis 488; Deaths from Leprosy 18; Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis 219; Deaths from Dysentery 125; Deaths from Respiratory Diseases 1,155; Deaths of Infants under 1 year 861.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOMES.

The following Table shows particulars in regard to the women treated in the three Municipal Maternity Homes during the Month:

Admissions No. 125, Bellasis Road—70, No. 89 Parel Road—40, Imamwada—68, Total—178; Remaining on the last day of the month No. 125, Bellasis Road—18, No. 89, Parel Road—9, Imamwada—17, Total—44; Births No. 125, Bellasis Road—67, No. 89 Parel Road—34, Imamwada—62, Total—163; Deaths (of mothers) No. 125, Bellasis Road—nil, No. 89, Parel Road—2, Imamwada—nil, Total—2; Cases of Puerperal Septicaemia No. 125, Bellasis Road nil, No. 89, Parel Road—nil, Imamwada—nil, Total—nil.

Municipal Nurses:—The Municipal Nurses made 8,276 visits during the month and attended 184 women during their confinement.

Health of the City during the Month:—The Death-rate was 32 as compared with 40 the decennial average and 32 for the preceding month.

The deaths from Malaria, Enteric Fever and Respiratory Diseases showed an increase as compared with the figures for the preceding month.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ASSISTING TO RUN GAMING HOUSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mariefield put up Nandkishore Murlidhar on a charge of assisting to run a common gaming house.

Mr. Thahawalla, Police Prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution.

The facts of the case were that on the 20th instant at about 7 p.m. Deputy Inspector Mariefield armed with a warrant raided the shop of the accused in the Cawasji Patel Street. The accused was found in the shop receiving 'satta' bets on American futures. On a search being made betting slips, note books and letters pertaining to betting were found in the shop. Moreover on account being taken Rs. 80 were recovered as the amount of money received on the bets of the day.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCED FOR GAMING.

Before the same Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Mariefield hauled up J. H. Pereira, Balu Vithu and Pedro on a charge of gaming.

All the accused were found in the shop of Nandkishore, when his shop was raided. A sum of Rs. 69, a list of figures and a sweep ticket were found on the person of accused No. 1.

His Worship convicted all the accused. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default 6 weeks' hard labour, No. 2 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default 4 weeks' hard labour while No. 3 was fined Rs. 30 or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Tulsiram Purshottam was hauled up before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector B. R. Tawde on a charge of theft.

The facts of the case were that on Tuesday at about 4-30 p.m. the complainant Mr. J. Baldwin, Inspector of Police, G. I. P. Rly., was boarding a tramcar near the Bombay Club. As he was doing so he felt a jerk and turned round when he saw the accused taking out a purse from his pocket. This was seen by P. C. No. 1392A and another Parsi who got the accusd arrested. On search being made, a knife with a hooked blade for picking up things from pockets was found on the accused's person.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The case was adjourned for looking into the antecedents of the accused.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Inspector Davison charged Jusub H. A. Haji Cassum and Haji Abu Haji Noor Mahomed with cheating in respect of 607 gold and silver watches and cigarette cases valued at Rs. 1,927, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the accused No. 1 and Mr Ayad, Bar-at-Law, represented accused No. 2.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, applied for postponement and His Worship granted the application.

The case was adjourned to 11th November.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Ioo Kointhrn was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of an assured letter containing a hundred rupee note at the instance of Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar. Mr. Thanawalla, prosecuted.

The prosecution story was that the complainant Simon Louis, was employed in Messrs. Cox and Co. The accused was a peon in the office. It was alleged for the prosecution that on July 2, Louis put a hundred rupee note in an envelope before the accused and asked him to get it insured and sent to the complainant's friend A. Martin. The accused, it was alleged, substituted another envelope for the one given by the complainant and put a piece of brown paper instead of the note. The accused wrote "A Martes" instead of A. Martin.

The case is proceeding.

CHAUFFEUR FINED RS. 10.

Ramchandra Devruk, a motor chauffeur, was charged before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate with disobeying police orders.

The facts of the case were that on the 17th September at about 10-30 a.m. the accused was driving his master's car along Ormiston Road from the direction of the Taj Mahal Hotel towards the Museum. The policeman on points duty had closed the traffic on the road but the accused disregarding the policeman's signal drove his car with the result that his car nearly collided with the car of the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was not at the place on the day in question.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Parashram Rupaji, a Marwari, having his shop on the ground floor of a house at Vithalwadi reports to the police that at about midnight on the 20th instant he locked the door of his shop and went to sleep. At about 5 a.m. the next day when he opened the door he found 41½ tolas of gold, 57 tolas of silver and Rs. 15 in cash missing.

Haji Jusub Haji Pir Mohmed, a silk merchant reports to the police that at about 7-30 p.m. on the 20th instant he locked his shop at Chinch Bunder and went home. Next day at about 8-30 a.m. when his servant opened the shop, he found the things in the shop scattered about. On examing the contents, he discovered silk cloth, three diamonds one ruby and cash collectively valued at Rs. 5056 missing.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION AS POLICE OFFICERS.

Rangoobai, a brothel keeper residing at Falkland Road reports to the police that at about 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday two men named Damoder Luxman and Yeswant Mahadeo went to her brothel saying that one was the Police Inspector, Lamington Road and that his companion was his subordinate. They demanded from her Rs. 20 saying that this was wanted on a government order. She offered Rs. 10 but the pseudo-Inspector persisted in his demand for Rs. 20. A writing in English purporting to be a panchnama was then drawn up jointly by these pseudo-police officers which was found to be nonsensical. Rangoobai then went to another woman named Laxmibai for help, but the latter suspected something wrong and raised an alarm. The two pseudo police officers tried to run away but were arrested and handed over to the police.

A SINGING GIRL'S COMPLAINT.

Hazaribai, a singing girl residing at Falkland Road reports to the police that at about 10 p.m. on the 20th instant one Syed with 4 or 5 others went to her room to hear her sing. After sometime they asked her to send for some liquor but as she refused to do so they called her daughter to them and producing clasp knives they demanded her nose ornament from her. She refused to give it to them so they seized the fiddle from one of the musicians and took out from it their night's earnings amounting to Rs. 12. The following night they again went to this place and after hearing some singing, they forced them to close up at 9 p.m. On Tuesday night they again went to this room and the police being informed three of them were arrested. Syed had an open clasp knife and in effecting the arrest by the police, Syed received an injury on his head by his knife for which he was treated in the J. J. Hospital.

CORONER'S COURT.

KILLED BY MOTOR LORRY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Wednesday, touching the death of Vasiulla Alimulla (21) who was knocked down by a motor lorry driven by Mohansing Lakhasing at Parsi Gully on Sunday last under circumstances already reported in these columns. The deceased was crossing Bhendy Bazar Road when the motor lorry came from the direction of Pydhoni and knocked the deceased down. The left front wheel of the lorry struck his right leg and when he fell down the left rear wheel passed over his stomach. He died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by his having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry driven by Mohansing in a rash and negligent manner.

JURY'S VERDICT ON PATHAN TRAGEDY

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Mohmed Ayub Abdul Bhaji (40) a Pathan money lender, who was found dead in his room in Haroon's Chawl at Dadar on the 2nd instant by the police. It would be remembered the deceased was a money lender. Police were informed by some neighbours that foul smell was coming from his room. The police called a panch, broke open the room and found the deceased lying dead on his bed. A blood stained stone was also lying in the room. There was a pool of blood near the head. The body was decomposed and at least three days dead. The jury returned a verdict of death by his having been struck on the head by a heavy stone by a person or persons unknown to the jury.

SAD CASE OF OXALIC ACID POISONING

DRUGGIST'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday, touching the death of Peter Christopher Falcao (45) a cook in the Indian Station Hospital at Marine Lines.

The evidence showed that on the 12th instant the deceased asked one David DeSouza who was living with the deceased to get a packet of Epsom salt from the bazar. David went to the shop of Jethalal Tribhowan, a druggist in Lohar Street and asked him to give him two packets of Epsom salt, viz one for himself and one for the deceased. Jethalal asked his servant Mansookh to get the bottle of Epsom salt which he did. Jethalal then made two packets of the contents of the bottle and gave David DeSouza as Epsom salt and charged him one anna and a half. At about 3-30 a.m. on the 13th October David DeSouza heard the deceased shouting and vomitting. The deceased then told David DeSouza that he had taken all the contents of the packet he had brought as Epsom Salt. Captain H. R. Cursetji was then called who had the deceased removed to the Indian Station Hospital. He died on the 21st instant. Medical evidence showed that death was due to Oxalic Acid poisoning.

Mansookhlal Hirachand, the servant of Jethalal said, his master Jethalal pointed to the bottle on the shelf and told him to get it when David DeSouza asked for Epsom salt.

Jethalal Tribhowan the druggist said he kept Empsom salt in a bottle like the one produced. He could not say from which shop in Jumma Masjid Street he got the medicine in the bottle produced. He bought it in a packet and put it into the bottle. The jury reurned a verdict of death by oxalic acid which he took by mistaking it for Epsom salt instead of which oxalic acid was sold by Jethalal Tribhowan, who was apparently some what negligent.

FATAL OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

Atmaram Govind a parched grain shop keeper, residing at Kamatipura was in the habit of giving a small quantity of opium to his son named Genu aged 5 years. On Tuesday morning the boy opened the tin containing opium and took the whole quantity and told his father what he had done. The father took the boy to a doctor who advised the boy's removal to J. J. Hospital but he (the boy) died on the way.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

A Hindu woman who has not been identified yet was sleeping on Tuesday at about 9 p.m. near a gutter on Colaba Road, when a motor car driven by Abdul Rahim Shaik Mohmed came from Colaba and ran over the woman. The woman shouted but the driver backed the car and after a few minutes drove away. She died within ten minutes. Her body was removed to the morgue for inquest where the suspect Abdul Rahim was present with his pleader Mr. Maz. The hearing was adjourned till Friday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22

In the share market jutes opened at steadier rates than at the close yesterday. Clives showed the greatest improvement on dividend rumours whereas Howrans were less popular. Lansdowne and Reliance were firm features. Coals were quiet but fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry in evidence. Teas were steady with a fair demand at level rates. Cottons maintained their price with buyers of Kesorams at Rs. 5/2. In miscellaneous the turnover was negligible. Government securities rates were rather easier with only a small business passing. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 65/9, 6 per cent loan 1945-55 Rs. 97, 6 per cent bonds 1925, 100/6, Punjab Bonds 1923-33, 100/12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/14, Kesoram ord 5/1, do. pref. 62.

Jutes:—Albion 475, Anglo India 405, Auckland 277/8, Bally 236, Cheviot 280/8, Clive 45/10, Dalhousie 447/8, Empire 53/2, Gourepore 744, Hooghly ord. 74/8, Howrah 45/13, Hukumchand ord. 11/8, Kamarhatty 607, Kanknarrah 455, Kelvin 770, Lansdowne 357, Lothian 432, National 302, Northbrook 60/4, Nuddea 48/8, Presidency 8/4, Reliance ord. 64, do. pref. 114, Standard 451/8, Union 611.

Coals:—Bhalgora 8, Burrakur 30/4, Chatabar 3, Neetooria annas 7, New Beerbhoom 34/4, New Kendah 9.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar 36/8,
Tea Companies:—Arcuttipore 32/8, Atal 21, Dessai and Parbuttia 450, Grob A 33/12, New Dumpbari 12, New Samanbagh 40 Oodlabari 35/4, Orang 10/4, Rajabari 18/8, Rutema 18/8, Seajuli 46/10, Teen Ali 14/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence.

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE

IMPORTANCE OF GIRLS' EDUCATION

In the course of the welcome address Mrs. Shaikh Yakoob Wazeer Mahomed Chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the First ladies' Conference held in connection with the 10th Session of the Bombay Presidency Mahommedan Educational Conference at Poona, paid a warm tribute to lady Hayward and said:—

It cannot be denied that so long as Muslim women and girls are not educated, the community and the country will not make any substantial progress. I emphasize with all the earnestness at my command that on the solutions of our Problem or education rests the salvation of our community. It is imperative, therefore, that we should meet in annual conferences, and discuss our educational requirements.

It is an undisputed fact that in the old days Moslim women have rendered invaluable services to Islam. Hazarat Fatimatuz Zohra (May God be pleased with her!) used to deliver sermons in Mosques. Hazarat Khodaijatul Kubra (May God be pleased with her!) was highly educated and learned: She had sacrificed all her great wealth for the propagation of Islam. Hazarat Aishah Siddiquah (May God be pleased with her!) was a Poet of a high order and interpreted the Koran in her deathless poems. Examples could be multiplied from Muslim-history. It is a pity that in India very few women should be educated inspite of clear injunctions of the Prophet in the Contrary.

The question of Free and Compulsory Primary Education is at present under consideration. When the Act and the Rules touching compulsion will be put into operation, our young sisters and daughters aged between nine and ten will be admitted into schools. May I hope that we may take full advantage of the above Act and like our sisters of Turkey and Egypt we may advance in our education and derive the benefits thereof. Asia is cradle of World's Religion. Eastern Communities are generally orthodox. Their moral and social life is largely regulated by the tenets of their Faiths. Religion is a part and parcel of their very existence. On account of these reasons, religious instruction has taken precedence over secular education. Therefore I lay stress on the necessity of provision being made in our Urdu Girls' Schools for the teaching of Korani-Sherif and the Fundamentals of Islam. Along with srawing and Needle work fundamentals of Islam and cookery should be inclued in the curriculla. I am confident that the fundamentals of Islam, as set for above, be made a compulsory subject Female Education amongst Mahomedans will make rapid strides. I am not unconscious of the paucity of trained Muslim school mistress. In the whole Presidency, there is only one Cetral and Normal School for Mahomedan girls. Can a single school meet the requirements of the whole Presidency? In my opinion, if any tangible progress is desired in this direction, at least one Central and Normal School, with purdah arrangements, should be opened with the least possible delay, at the Head-quarter town of three Divisions.

She then referred to the adult education and finished her speech with a prayer to God Almighty that their efforts in the cause of education may be crowned with success.

YOUNG MEN'S ZOROASTRIAN ASSN.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the 1923 24 report of the Y. M. Z. A.:—

"The ninth annual report of the year 1923-24 of the Young Men's Zoroastrian Association of Bombay is put before the public in the form of a pamphlet, prepared and published by Mr. Maneck Hormasjee Dadachanjee, the founder-Secretary of the said Association. Sir Homasjee C. Dinshaw, Lady Navazbai Tata, Mrs. Dhunbai Arjani, Messrs. Maneckjee and Ardeshir Broecha, C. M. Mehta, P. S. Guzder, M. B. Chothia, M. E. Pavri, P. D. Marker, E. R. Fanibanda and other well-known Parsi ladies and gentlemen of Bombay and mofussil were the principal financial supporters. Besides this the institution received help from doctors, pleaders, school-masters, proprietors and heads of various mercantile firms and hospitals extended their helping-hand whenever necessary. The Association by its many-sided activities managed to solve several communal problems. Jashans meetings, gatherings, were held occasionally. It distributed gold and silver medals, cups and caskets to deserving Parsis, both sexes, as an encouragement to their various activities in matters educational, social, political, communal and religious. Interesting lectures were delivered in Bombay and other places where Pasis are residing. Milk, medical and pecuniary help were given to the needy. Food, clothes, school fes, books, spectacles stationery were given to the poor. Many widows and poor families were helped. Memorials were addressed to officials on various occasions.

During the period of the year the Association did as much as it could for promoting the best interests of the Parsi community in every matter affecting its welfare.

The Association received a sum of Rs. 2 682-2-0 and its total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,635-0-0."

The report of the works done by this Institution is satisfactory, and it deserves the support of wealthy members of the community.

NEWSPAPERS AND MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality was held on Wednesday at 4-10 p.m., Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter of the Municipal Commissioner re: the insertion of Municipal advertisements in the newspapers of the City. The letter stated that in accordance with Section 481 of the Municipal Act advertisements, notices or notifications required to be published had to be inserted in at least two English newspapers, one Marathi and one Gujarati newspaper publish in the City. Such publications, therefore inserted in the "Times of India" and "Bombay Chronicle" and as these were the only two daily important newspapers published in the morning he had continued the arrangement. In the case of Marathi and Gujarati newspapers, the notices, etc., had been inserted by turns in certain papers approved by the Municipal Commissioner. That arrangement had been in vogue for a number of years. But with the increase in the number of vernacular dailies published in the City, he had been receiving constant applications for patronage by the insertion of Municipal notices, etc. The present system was unsatisfactory as persons interested did not know in what paper to look for Municipal notices. He had therefore invited quotations from the vernacular papers for printing all Municipal publications in their papers from October 1924, to the end of March 1925, and in accordance with the quotations received had arranged to send all Municipal publications upto the end of March 1925, for insertion in the Marathi Dnyan Prakash and Gujarati Sanj Vartaman at the rate of Rs. 4 per 100 English words and Re. 1 per inch single column respectively. As the cost in each case would amount to more than Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 5,000, he reported the matter for the infomation of the Standing Committee as required by Section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act.

COMMISSIONER PESTERED WITH APPLICATIONS.

Mr. Clayton said that he was forced to change the old system as much of his time was wasted by a number of applications from editors of different dailies for the patronage of their respective papers. To put a stop to that he selected the best papers of the whole lot taking into consideration the circulation and the status of the newspaper as well as their rates publishing Municipal advertisements and notices.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked the Municipal Commissioner to let them know the circulation of the Marathi paper selected. He thought that it was not more than a couple of hundreds and he wondered why well-known Marathi newspapers like the "Nawakal" and "Lokmanya" were not chosen.

Continuing Mr. Tairsee said that he was surprised to miss the names of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Jamejamshed" from the list of Gujarati newspapers.

Mr. Boman-Behram put in a word for the 'Indian Daily Mail" and said that he considered it a good medium of advertisement. He would like to see it on the list of newspapers approved of by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas agreed with Mr. Boman-Behram.

Mr. Clayton said that he agreed with what Messrs. Boman-Behram and Kanji Dwarkadas had said and would certainly take into consideration the suggestions of the various members. But they would all agree with him that a few people cared to go through the whole of the evening newspapers while in the case of morning dailies many people had time to go from page to page, even including the advertisements. That was the reason why he omitted the evening newspapers from his list. As for the vernacular dailies he relied upon the opinion of Mr. Masani.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said his point in mentioning the various newspapers was that their money should not be wasted. In the case of Marathi newspaper the Commissioner had chosen a paper which in the words of the Police Commissioner was not worth wasting money in. As for the English dailies he thought that the "Indian Daily mail" should be included in the list and that the "Times of India" should be omitted if they persisted in quoting high rates.

Mr. Clayton replied that he would certainly take into consideration all that the different members had said even to the omission of the 'Times of India.' But the Municipality had already entered into contracts with the different papers till March next.

Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment to the effect that no advertisements be given to the "Times of India" unless they reduced their rates of advertisements. The amendment was however lost.

The letter was finally recorded.

PURCHASE OF CLEANING MACHINE.

The next item considered was a letter from the Commissioner in connection with the purchase of a road-cleaning machine. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the Standing Committee Resolution No. 6731 of the 10th of October 1924, regarding the purchase of a Pioneer machine for the purpose of road-cleaning suggested that he should arrange for a practical demonstration of the working of the machine before Mr. Roddan who was now on leave in England. On enquiry however, he found that Mr. Higgins, Conservancy Superintendent, when last on leave did inspect the Pioneer machine working in Belfast and was so satisfied with its capacity that he recommended its introduction in Bombay. In the circumstances, he suggested that the Standing Committee might be moved to reconsider their decision in that matter."

A great deal of discussion was indulged in by the members on the subject before the letter was finally put on record, with a remark that the company be asked to demonstrate in Bombay. Mr. Chenoy moved an amendment that the Belfast Municipality be requested to submit a report of their experience of the working of the Pioneer Cleaning Machine.

After the transaction of other items on the agenda, the Committee dissolved at 6-15.

PROFESSIONAL SWINDLER SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

Mancharlal Punjabi a Brahmin, who was prosecuted on charges of cheating several persons at Nagpur was convicted and sentenced to-day to six months rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution story was that the accused introduced himself to several respectable people as a Professor of Ambala and other places and represented that he had been robbed of his all between Katiff and Marwara and thus secured tangible help. The accused admitted that he had told lies in order to enlist people's sympathies. The Magistrate told that the accused was a professional swindler and sent him to jail as above.

SPORTING NEWS.

GWALIOR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 21.

THE MORAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap for Arabs 14-0 and under in the third division.

Mr T Goculdas' LUTCHMAN, 8-4, Audas ... 1
Mr Mottabhoy's ALL CLEAR, 8-9, Purtoosingh 2
Messrs Wahab and Andrade's LAHORE, 7-11, Harrison 3
Mr Dalkeel's CHOOPCHAND, 7-10, McQuade 4

Also ran:—Zaid 8-9, Good Night 7-4 (cd 7-6).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Lutchman, 5 to 2 Zaid, 3 to 1 Lahore, 4 to 1 All Clear, 8 to 1 the rest.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Mr A Hoyt's COUNTRY LAD, 9-12, Hoyt 1
Mr T Goculdas' VELOCITY, 9-3, Audas ... 2
Messrs Mottabhoy and Rajmohomed Vazir's SARINA, 7-2, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Kanji's PIN MONEY, 8-12, Harrison 4

Also ran:—Zea 13-0

Betting:—10 to 1 on Pin Money, 10 to 1 against Zea, 3 to 1 Velocity, 4 to 1 Country Lad, 5 to 1 Sarina.

THE JAI BILAS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap for Arabs in the second division.

Mr T Goculdas' EQUITY, 8-3 (cd 8-4), Audas 1
Mr Hughes' SHEMAL, 8-5, Harrison 2
Rajmahomed Vazir's LUCKNOW, 8-5, J Meeking 3
Mr Siddick's PENINSULA, 10-0, McQuade 4

Also ran:—Nimrod 9-7, Faras 9-0, Full Quantity 8-5, Sultan 7-11, Honey 7-2, Raphael 7-0.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Faras, 3 to 1 Nimrod and Equity, 4 to 1 Peninsula, 6 to 1 Quantity, Lucknow, Shemal and Sultan, 8 and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap for country-bred horses.

H H the Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION, 8-6, McQuade 1
Mr Furdoonji's MYSTERY, 9-10, Harrison 2
Mr A Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-13, M Hoyt 3
Mr Abdulla's APPLE BLOSSOM, 8-2, Thompson 4

Also ran:—Sugar Kilkite 7-12, Ooma 7-2, Corundum 6-10, Monsoon Jack 6-10 (cd 6-11).

Betting:—Evens Mystery, 2 to 1 Devotion, 3 to 1 Discarded and Apple Blossom, 6 to 1 Monsoon Jack, 8 to 1 the rest.

THE UJJAIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A handicap for Arabs in the third division.

Mr Eve's SUM TOTAL, 8-13, Bowley 1
Mr Eve's SOME SCAMP, 9-5, C Hoyt 2
Rajmohomed Vazir's HORIZON, 6-10 (cd 7-0), Purtoosingh 3
Purtoosingh 3
Rajmohamed Vazir's CHANCHOON, 9-0, J Meeking 4

Also ran:—Knight Bachelor 9-12, Latiff 9-6, Mishrif 8-9, Burra Slam 8-8, Nicholas 8-5, Sharif-ul-Mulk 8-2, Jabar 6-12 (cd 7-3).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Burra Slam, 3 to 1 Mishrif, Shariff-ul-Mulk, 4 to 1 Sum Total and Horizon, 5 to 1 Knight Bachelor, 6 and 8 to 1 the rest.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance about furlongs

A handicap for horses in the third and fourth divisions.

Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE, 9-9, A Harrison 1
Lieut-Col Gill's VLINGER, 8-5, S Meeking 2
Messrs Mottabhoy and Rajmohamed Vazir's OLD CHRIS, 8-6, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Bashurali's CURATOR, 9-4, J Harrison 4

Betting:—6 to 4 against Some Scribe and Old Chris, 2 to 1 Curator, 3 to 1 Vlinger.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

ST. XAVIER'S BEAT MECH. TRANSPORT.

The second division game between the St. Xavier's College and the Mechanical Transport on Wednesday resulted in a win for the students by 3 goals to one. The absence of some of their best men owing to the College being closed handicapped the St. Xavier's out they had a fairly good attacking line where Morea and Fialho were positively dangerous. The first named was responsible for two out of the three goals. Fialho had more chances than any other forward and bungled at least four shots each of which should have been a goal.

The Xavierites were on the offensive and after 5 minutes' play Morea received a good centre from the right and scored with a hot shot. The Transport defence was quite sound but their forwards were very weak only two men doing hard work. By strenuous efforts Sheode, the Transport pivotal man managed to equalise. The College boys were off from the bully and forced play in the M. T. area. Fialho having thrown away a few excellent chances got through Copley and Passfield sounding the board with a low shot.

With a lead of the odd goal in three the St. Xavier's boy played a fast game in the second period and the Transport forwards also began to assert themselves. The lack of understanding was the chief defect in the Transport attack and there was too much jumbling in the striking area. When a M. T. forward did get a fair opening, he was too slow and clumsy and invariably lost the ball. The third of the College was scored by Morea half way in the second period after several serious efforts which ended in short scrimmages in front of the M. T. goal.

The teams were:—

St. Xavier's College:—Furtado; Pinto and D'Souza Fouseca, Perreira and D'Costa; M. D'Souza, A. Pinto, Fialho, Morea and Castelino.

Mech. Transport:—Nawab Khan; Copley and Passfield; Scott Abdal Jalil, Maha Azane, Andrews, Barr, Theode, Schanhul, Hafizfulla.

Referees:—Messrs. Lynch Blosse and Ferandes.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Hornets Vs. Bombay Pioneers.

MYSORE DEWAN'S TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 22.

It was understood that Mr. A. R. Banerji, Dewan of Mysore, whose term of office expires in March next, will be given one year's extension.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1924.

EGYPT FIRM.

Zaghlul Pasha has been given an enthusiastic welcome at Alexandria and the Egyptian people have once more demonstrated their decision to stand by their sovereign rights. When Zaghlul Pasha left London, he pithily explained that Egypt had been asked to commit suicide and that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was disappointed at their disobliging attitude. If he had bartered away his country's honour, he might have enjoyed all the prizes of betrayal, including many encomuims about his incomparable statesmanship and possibly a confidential subsidy. For, it is unfortunately the fact that the Labour Government have, in treating problems beyond the continent, been as crooked and acquisitive as the least scrupulous Imperialists on the Tory side. The Premier has been continuously nagged by the "Daily Mail" on his attachment for Iraq and Mosul, but the Socialist statesman is out for serene annexation. In regard to Egypt, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been very profuse with his Presbyterian phraseology, but when justice dictates the grant of freedom he invites Zaghlul Pasha to submit to a humiliating pact which gives away the substance of the protectorate in the shadow of regal terminology. Zaghlul Pasha had the temerity to suggest the recall of the garrison from Egyptian soil, the withdrawal of financial and judicial "advisers", the release of foreign affairs, the abandonment of that notorious contrivance of immunity for foreign offenders known as the protection of minorities, and the deliverance of Egypt from the Suez Canal troops. There was also the usual objection against the annexation of the Sudan by Great Britain. The story of negotiations was doctored and published in a White Paper, but Zaghlul Pasha now points out that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had overlooked the demand that the High Commissioner of Egypt should be on the same footing as other foreign plenipotentiaries. These proposals of Zaghlul Pasha are a bare minimum of the attributes of sovereignty, and he has never been averse to a Treaty of advantage with Britain provided the latter gave up the sly strangle-hold on Egypt which exists only in the experiences of the country's subordination.

Lord Curzon who is gloomy and captious as to the doings of Labour is pleased that Mr. MacDonald has been faithfully flourishing the mailed fist in the face of Egypt while preaching the millennial purposes of peace abroad. If an agreement cannot be reached as to the status of Egypt, it is useless to negotiate on the Sudan which to-day is regarded by Britain as part of the Empire and a useful reservoir of cotton and cheap labour. The Sudan according to Zaghlul Pasha is an integral part of Egypt. The claim is far more warranted than the pietistic pretensions of Britain who has the inveterate habit of remaining in a place once she steps in there, whether with the Bible or the ledger or the flag. To the Sudan there is far more safety in the Anglo-Egyptian regime than in either exclusively, but between Britain and Egypt the choice is one of illusory efficiency and perpetual servitude on the one hand, and haphazard government and eventual freedom on the other. Until the incursion of concessionaires after the War, the Sudan was fairly contented with the Wingate tradition. Now she is rather alarmed at the habits of her strennous protector who is eagerly ousting the Egyptain partner. Nor is the partner who is turned out vested with any substance of freedom. Britain is, however, intent on the annexation of the Sudan under solemn pledges of depreciating value, and hence Egypt has the problem before her of winning her freedom and saving the Sudan from the devastating over-stay of the greatest exploiting Power in the world.

Zaghlul Pasha may appear stubborn, but he is firm on principle. The Irish leaders Collins and Griffith went in for "compromise" and to-day their successors have, through that surrender, been practically cheated of the prospects of a boundary investigation. Once the essential principle of a fight is yielded, the quietened nation will find itself confronted with dual promises and intransigent cynicism on the part of the dominant treaty-maker. Ireland was bullied into the abandonment of the principle of separate identity, and she finds herself, through blind consent, tied to a situation which forbids the rendition of Cathoic counties. Zaghlul Pasha could have made a diplomatic move of surrender, but he preferred not to sign away his country's honour. It is for Britain, if she wants it, to strike down the tall poppies of Egypt and cultivate the processes of disruption. The history of the next few years will show the fidelity with which Gladstone's pledge of evacuation is being carried out by the British nation. To abet suicide is, however, considered to be more respectable than to commit direct assassination.

BLOW TO ART EDUCATION.

We referred several weeks ago to the mystery surrounding a remarkable Resolution of the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, dated July 4, 1924—remarkable because it was reported to be such as to deal a blow at serious Art education in this Presidency, which is beginning to acquire a reputation for exceptional efficiency in that respect, thanks to the policy of Government in the past of always placing a working artist of repute in charge of the whole system of Art education. In view of the retrograde character of the Resolution in the interest of Art education in Bombay we demanded access to the Resolution, if not its publication. The Art Society of India, naturally alarmed at the reported abolition of Freehand from the Intermediate Grade Examination, also made a similar demand. But the Government refused to comply with these requests, and after the lapse of several weeks, have, through the Director of Information, now vouchsafed to the public the "reasons" which led them to sanction this abolition. Though the Government do not say so, their decision, we understand, is the outcome of some correspondence in which the artist Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art strongly opposed the proposals of the bureaucratic head of the Department of Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork, all the avocations of which were formerly performed efficiently and certainly with greater benefit to Art education in the Presidency by the Principal of the School of Art. The Government in their explanation say:

"If it is remembered that in dealing with this question Government were concerned with elementary education and not with Higher Art Training, it at once becomes clear that the dropping of this subject does nothing more than bring the examination into line with modern generally accepted opinion. Free-hand drawing, as it has been taught in the schools, consists almost entirely of copying from the flat, that is, from blackboard diagrams and large and small copies generally in outline. It has long ago been decided that this is a particularly valuless form of training. The pupil certainly does gain a certain amount of manual skill from the continual carrying out of this lifeless exercise but this skill can be acquired by other methods.

The diagrams from which this free-hand drawing is taught are as a rule either representations of objects and natural forms or examples of abstract ornament. A flat diagram of an actual object being only a second-hand and more or less imperfect source of information, is not at all suitable as a subject of study. Its use therefore deprives the pupil of the really intellectual part of his training, the study and interpretation of reality: and confines him to the mere copying of a copy, an occupation which has little to offer in return for the educational principles which have been sacrificed. A diagram of abstract ornament is usually something which the pupil neither appreciates nor understands and therefore he cannot even copy out intelligently."

Either this is a piece of very bare-faced special pleading on behalf of the Inspector of Drawing or it is a piece of imbecility which no-one would wish to ascribe to the high officials concerned. Free-hand drawing, that is, teaching a child to draw from a flat copy, is recognised in all civilised countries as the only practical method of teaching it to draw at all, children being generally unable to imagine the model as it must appear in a picture until they have had some practice in drawing it from a flat copy. The reasons given by Government are puerile and no case has been made out for the abolition of Free-hand in the Art education of children. There must be other and more cogent reasons behind this decision. It is surely not a fact that the Inspector of Drawing does not count among his "qualifications" the accomplishment of Free-hand.

Notes of the Day.

A Suicidal Entente.

Frightened by their own success in promoting a tacit understanding with the Conservatives, the Liberals are busy persuading themselves and the world that such helpful readjustments in the constituencies do not constitute in any way a definite pact between the two parties. Mr. Lloyd George, who has never really abandoned the idea of a Centre Party composed of prodigal sons like himself, Mr. Churchill, and Lord Birkenhead since the Coalition broke up, feigns innocence as though it is only the nature of the issue that confronts the electorate and not any class-affinity nor any general argument between the policies of the Conservative and Liberal parties that is responsible for the remarkable union of anti-Socialist forces for which Mr. Churchill has so vehemently pleaded all along. And some Liberal organs after scrutinising the Conservative programme rather late in the day have come to the startling conclusion that there are things in the Conservative policy, like Imperial preference, on which the Liberals cannot agree with their new allies. As these two historic parties have existed for a long time in England we also suspected very often that there are issues on which they must be divided even to-day though the instinctive response to the rally against Labour showed how fundamental these divergences are. The warnings of the Liberal Press and the explanation of Mr. Lloyd George are prompted by the apprehension that those Liberals who have been hankering for a working alliance with the Tories seem to have overshot the mark. For, while such a *rapprochement* has been favoured by the issues of the Champbell case and the Russian Treaty, it is not likely to improve the electoral prospects of the Liberal Party which may have the privilege this time of putting a Conservative Party in office. And though that may defeat Labour, it can only unmake the Liberal Party and cut its contact with the future.

The Pickwickin Elections.

That, however, is scarcely pleasing to a Party which no longer pursues constructive policies, but only plays parliamentary games. The Liberals want to oust Labour with the aid of the Conservatives, but they fear the natural consequence of such a tactic, namely, the return of a Conservative majority. But this futile habit of eating the cake and having it as well has also characterised the Liberal attitude towards the Labour Government. On the one hand, the Liberals tied the Labour Ministry to a Liberal programme making it only a more verbose edition of a Liberal Government and on the other taunted it for its failure to practise its Socialist principles. The election speeches of the Liberal leaders also illustrate this cynical and dishonest desire of having it both ways. While Mr. Churchill raises the slogan of the "Red Peril" and Mr. Lloyd George picturesquely arraigns Labour for giving money to a country "where knives spring from the ground to tear the flesh of humanity" instead of, we presume, bombs falling upon unarmed mobs from the air as is the civilised custom, Mr. Asquith blames the Labour Government for their "record of unfulfilled promises." Surely there is some flaw here. If Labour has presented an orthodox Liberal Budget, if it has failed to evolve a policy for unemployment, if in Egypt and Iraq, India and China, it has behaved exactly as any jingoistic and bellicose Government would behave, if it has moved in the reparations problem according to the behests of international banking interests, if it has sought to strengthen imperialism which it repudiated out of office, why does Lord Curzon grow so panicky about the advent of Labour? To the Indian public, at any rate, the specious battle-cries, the Liberal professions and the myths and hysterics of opposing factions seem like sound and fury signifying nothing—as hollow and comic as the Eatenswill election immortalised by Dickens.

Second Chambers for Provinces.

It would seem as though the constitution of second chambers in the provinces is becoming an obsession with some of the witnesses who appear before the Reforms Inquiry Committee. There are said to be monkeys in Africa so imitative that they faithfully copy the huts of men and then live on the outside of them instead of the inside. Those who like Sir Provash Mitter or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad talk of an extension of the bi-cameral system forget that political imitation is not free from this danger of copying the obvious and leaving out the essential in the working of a foreign government. For political government of a country, if it is to be vital and creative, should spring naturally out of the existing social and economic conditions. The mere transplantation of political nomenclature does not matter so long as the essentials of freedom and power are lacking. If nothing, at least the example of the Council of State should have served as a warning to those who revel in constitution-mongering against the chicanery of a system that is erected for the furtive purpose of thwarting the popular will. Mr. Montagu, indeed, not being satisfied with god-fathering the cumbersome invention of diarchy made a bold attempt to create a brand-new "estate of the realm" by a statutory fiat. But the Montagnean peers, who lack all the qualities of the noble lords of Britain save their anti-diluvianism, have something of the character of parvenus since their chamber, unlike the House of Lords, from which it is copied, has not grown but has been made. As for the stale negative apology for a second chamber that it is "a check" on hasty legislation, it is not a check upon the deliberate will of the people that democracy needs so much as a security that the popular decision should be carefully thought out and correctly expressed: and this cannot be effected by the creation of a rival and extraneous body constantly at war with the other. But, as Sir Purshottamdas seemed to realise, with the transfer of real responsibility to the Indian people, their fundamental conservatism alone will be a sufficient "check" to hasty legislation. As for Sir Arthur Froom's vague notion that a second chamber would in some way compensate for the absence of political parties, we need only observe that a chamber that acts like an Opposition is not a "check" in any real sense for the only thing it checks is a development of unfettered and full responsibility.

"Prisoner M. K. Gandhi."

Mr. Surendra V. Desai writes from New York:—

"Sir,—I shall appreciate your publishing the following information through your esteemed paper A few days ago Sgr. Nitti, ex-premier of Italy and one of the signatories of the infamous Versailles Treaty, gave an interview to a correspondent of the "New York Times." It was published in the "Times" of September 14, 1924.

It is interesting to see the great tribute the revered Mahatmaji received from this veteran statesman. Here is a part of the "Interview."

"That treaty", he said, "is as ignorant, cynical, and merciless a document as the history of humanity can show. Indeed, one of the most humiliating days of my life was that upon which I was obliged to put my signature to it. What a shame for European civilization!..... Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian reformer, observes that it has taken a war and a peace to reveal to him the Satanic spirit of capitalism and corruption which animates the Europe of to-day. Having myself participated in a number of conferences summoned to prepare 'peace' treaties, I am of the opinion that Gandhi is right."

Another piece of news also will be interesting to our countrymen.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. has recently published a new book called "These Eventful Years". Some of the most distinguished men of the world to-day were asked to contribute on various subjects—Bernard Shaw, for example, on Communism, H. G. Wells, as usual, on the future of this poor world. Other contributors were Hanihara, Wellington Koo etc.

Gandhiji was asked to contribute on the N. C. O. movement in India. Here is what the writer in the "Times" says: "but the reply to the invitation came in the form of an official document from the Home Department, Bombay Castle, India, to say that prisoners were permitted to write and receive only one letter once a month strictly limited to private matters and that it was 'not possible, therefore, to pass on your letter to prisoner M. K. Gandhi'."

Victoria Owners' Grievance.

We wonder why the Police Commissioner of Bombay should have refused to receive a harmless deputation of the Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union. To have rejected a large number of hack victorias without giving any plausible grounds is serious enough. But to refuse and even to discuss the matter with the accredited representatives of the Gharrivalas' Union is an attitude of aimless exasperation. Does the Commissioner of Police seriously object to the formation of the Union, or to the officious intervention of that body in his control of a few gharrivalas? In either case, he should be pronounced to be ignorant of the courtesies of his own country and the meaning of the trade union legislation which is being framed at present by the Government of India. Mr. Healy has won golden opinions from the public as well as the Government by his peaceful administration of Ahmedabad during anxious times. We hope he will not suddenly vary his record by creating trouble out of nothing. The public also, we are sure, will deeply sympathise with the aggrieved gharriwallas and their Union.

INDIAN PROBLEM IN S. AFRICA.

THE SOLUTION.

(BY P. S. JOSHI.)

Dr. Malan, the Minister of Interior of the Union of South Africa, has decided to prepare a Bill to be presented before the House of Assembly and it is expected that the new Bill will be a weapon to meet the so-called Asiatic "menace", nay Indian "menace." The race prejudice has increased owing to the indifference of South African statesmen, including General Smuts. Segregation has become the theme of their policy and if serious steps are not taken in time to stop this, it is as true as anything that the racial conflict will burst forth into a conflagration which will be extremely difficult to extinguish. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, seems to have learnt this home truth when he stepped on the South African soil. He alluded to the Indian question, in unambiguous words at Maritzburg, Natal, the stronghold of anti-Asiatic agitation.

An Imperial Question.

It is rather interesting that almost all statesmen have spoken there in plain terms on the Indian question. General Smuts put forth his first segregation policy at Maritzburg, and declared: "There is a colour-line—right or wrong—in South Africa, and it must be maintained." Mr. Thomas also made a guarded speech there on 5th September last and spoke as follows:—

"In your self-governing dominion you have your own problems. . . . But your problems can be separated into two classes. There are those that are purely South African which you alone are capable of solving, and there are problems which, while directly affecting you, you should not forget that they cannot be separated from the great Imperial questions we are all interested in, and in that category I place the dangerous problem of your Asiatic question.

"I can understand that, and I can see the problem from the point of view of India itself, and I can conceive nothing more disastrous to the Empire as a whole than that this question should be one of party politics for propaganda purposes."

"You are playing with fire and dealing with a problem that should be outside party. If a solution is to be found, and I am not unmindful of the fact that the British Commonwealth has got over many difficulties in the past—if it is to be solved, place it outside Party politics. The leaders of all parties ought to be brought together to consider not only your leaders, but representatives of India itself and of the Imperial Government."

The Only Way.

The Colonial Secretary, in other words, has suggested a Round Table Conference. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, after considering the *pros* and *cons* of the question, had also arrived at the same conclusion of the Round Table Conference, as the only *modus vivendi* for the solution of the most difficult problem of Indians in South Africa. So, the two great representatives of England and India agree on this matter, but nobody knows why South Africa pays no heed to it? Is it that South Africa cannot solve the question itself without consulting the interested parties? It is impossible. South Africa cannot drive away the Indians bag and baggage as international law is against this step. Moreover, it cannot segregate them even "at the point of bayonet", because Indians of South Africa are determined to resist any such attempt. The only means of the solution is a Round Table Conference, and it is to the interests of both the communities to summon it. Let the Government of India press the Union Government to agree to the summoning of such a Conference, and God willing South African Indian question will be settled once for all! If South Africa does not accept the suggestion and proceeds with its repressive laws, the racial conflict will ever remain and taint the history of South Africa which will have to lower its head in shame before the world's public opinion.

ZAGLUL PASHA SPEAKS.

"SUDAN INSEPARABLE FROM EGYPT."

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR BOTH URGED.

ADVISES EGYPTIANS TO BE SELF-RELIANT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Cairo.—In a speech, to-day, at Alexandria, where he was given an enthusiastic reception on his return from Europe, Zaglul Pasha declared that he was ready to sacrifice his life for Egypt's independence. He pointed out that the Foreign Office White Paper did not mention that he had asked that the position of the High Commissioner of Egypt should be analogous to that of other Foreign Ministers. He declared that the Egyptians had gained by the London conversations because they had confronted the British with their rights supported by proofs, while the British had replied with refusal without proof or justification. Egyptians had learned that they must count on themselves and re-double their efforts to strengthen their union, adhere firmly to their rights and not lose any opportunity for energetically claiming them. The nation must remain solidly grouped under the banner of "Complete independence for Egypt and the Sudan." (Prolonged applause.) The Sudan was an integral part of Egypt, and Egyptians would never accept separation—(vociferous cheering)—and never admit that a single foreign soldier should remain in Egyptian soil.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

FIXED FOR DECEMBER 7TH.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Berlin.—The Elections to the Reichstag have been fixed for 7th December.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF PLEDGES.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GERMAN AND ALLIED EXPERTS.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Diplomatic circles in London are informed from Coblenz that German and Allied experts have agreed to the withdrawal of certain pledges including the abolition of customs between occupied and unoccupied German territories, taxes on coal and coal products export and import taxes and the restoration of the control of State forests to Germany. This constitutes part of gradual evacuation of the Ruhr promised in the London Pact.—Reuter.

KARLSRUHE AND MANNHEIM.

EVACUATED BY FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Duesseldorf.—French troops have evacuated Karlsruhe and Mannheim without an incident.—Reuter.

GREEKS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

"3500 ARRESTED FOR EXPULSION."

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The Greek Legation here states that 3,500 Greeks have hitherto been arrested in Constantinople for compulsory expulsion.—Reuter.

ATHENIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Athens.—Government has telegraphed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations protesting against the arrest of 3500 Greeks for compulsory expulsion from Constantinople under exchange of populations, declaring that Turks have violated the Lausanne Treaty and requesting the Council of League to consider the question on 27th October.—Reuter.

BALLIMORAN MURDER CASE.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, October 22.

Mr. D. Johnstone, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, acquitted to-day all the accused in the Billimoran murder case which was an off-shoot of the recent Delhi riots.

THE LATE SIR MAUNG KIN.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Sir Maung Kin, Bar-at-Law, Home Member, who had been ill for some time past, died this evening at half past six.

He was the first Burman Home Member, the first Burman Judge, the first Burman Government Advocate and the first Burman Knight.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

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MAHATMA'S MOVEMENTS.

TO VISIT KOHAT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, October 22.

Information has been received here that Mahatma Gandhi will not return to his Assram at Sabarmati till the middle of November. Meanwhile he will go to Kohat.

MAHATMA PROGRESSING WELL.

OPINION ABOUT CHANGE OF MINISTRY

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi is progressing wonderfully well. He goes out for motor drives every day and enjoys a little walking in the garden in the early morning. His food consists of milk, toast and oranges. Gandhiji attends to his correspondence himself and writes letters with his own hand. He had about 100 visitors yesterday including teachers and students of the Gujarat Vidyapith.

Change of Ministry in England would have no effect on India so said Mahatma Gandhi to Press representatives. Kohat is still the uppermost thought in his mind. When health permits he is going to take the earliest opportunity of undertaking a trip to Kohat. It is believed the first work which Gandhiji will resume will relate to the Punjab and Kohat.

DELHI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Delhi Municipality has represented to the Chief Commissioner to so amend, the rules as to allow all the tenants in a house to vote if the total amount of rent divided among the number of tenants qualifies them to vote and also to allow the University graduates to vote irrespective of their property qualifications. There was a good deal of discussion at the municipal meeting last night over the question of the existing seperate electorates for the Hindus and the Mahomedans. Each ward now elects two candidates one Hindu and one Mahomedan. Hindu voters voting for the Hindu candidates, the Mahomedan voters for the Mahomedan candidates. This was considered detrimental to the future relationship of both the Communities as well as to the interests of the city. Finally as a whole it was resolved to recommend that in future elections each voter in a ward shall vote for two candidates, one vote going to Hindu and the other to Mahomedan.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

ALLEGED NUISANCE TO PUBLIC.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, Oct. 22.

"I did not sing, nor did I spin—I do not even know how to spin," was the plea of Mr. Kunjikrishnan Pillay, High Court Vakil of Trivandrum and a member of the Vaikom Untouchability Committee who is now being tried before the Second Class Magistrate of Vaikom, on a charge of causing nuisance to the public by singing hoarsely and spinning in the middle of the Western Road. In summing up his defence, he added that on the day of the occurrence he hurried to the western picket on hearing that Satyagraha volunteers were being mercilessly beaten by the police on the one hand and caste Hindu oppositionists on the other. He represented the fact of the alleged assault to the police officers condemning strongly the actions of the assailants. He thought that his representations might have induced those officials to trump up false charges against him. The case was then adjourned.

When the Satyagraha colunteers were going in procession yesterday, two members were struck with missiles consisting of big stones from an adjoining compound while passing near the Eastern Barricade. Mr. George Joseph has now arrived at Satyagraha Ashram.

ELECTION SITUATION

ALL PARTIES OPTIMISTIC.

PREMIER ATTACKS CONSERVATIVES.

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

The result of the general election is becoming more and more a subject of keen speculation. All the three Parties profess optimism. The Conservatives are hoping for a clear majority over the other two Parties. This means that they must increase their representation from 258 which it held in the late Parliament to 308 in the new Parliament thus requiring a gain of 50 seats.

LIBERAL HOPES.

The Liberal headquarters expect to maintain the gains which they made at their last general election in rural constituencies and to capture some more seats. Their representation in the late Parliament was 158. Liberal hopes are based largely on their land reform proposals.

The Labour Party thinks that it will profit considerably by Liberal vote in the constituencies where Liberal candidate has withdrawn, while the Conservatives hope that a greater part of Liberal votes will go to them. Conservative and Labour prospects depend considerably upon how Liberals vote in these constituencies.—B.O.W.

PREMIER ATTACKS CONSERVATIVES.

PLEA FOR LIBERAL SUPPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

An appeal for Liberal support and a vigorous attack on the Conservatives was made by Mr. MacDonald in a speech at the Hippodrome (Sheffield), where he had an enthusiastic reception from an audience of over four thousand. Many were unable to gain admission and queues were formed outside, at six in the morning. The Premier declared that there was a grim struggle ahead next week. Opponents would not leave any stone unturned to damage Labour, because Labour had been too successful in caring for the interests of the country at home and abroad. If there was any danger of extremism in Britain it would come when an incompetent Tory Government was in office. The Premier in appealing to Liberal support claimed that Labour had the Liberal spirit, widened, broadened and heightened.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO LIBERAL VOTERS.

Mr. MacDonald, speaking to-day, at Sheffield made an appeal to the Liberal voters who were placed in such a position. He said he did not believe for the moment that the great mass of the Liberal party was going to hand itself over as a pawn. He assured them (his "Liberal friends") that in the Labour movement there was the spirit "That used to animate your souls, widened brightened and heightened."—B.O.W.

"A CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN.'

CURZON'S CONCERN FOR INDIA!

LONDON, Oct. 21.

In a speech at London, to-day, Lord Curzon declared that the horizon was at present far from clear. Things in Ireland had not been settled. The problem of Egypt was unsolved. We were almost in the verge of war with Turkey. The Arabian question was in a great mess. India was far from happy. Some of these questions were not ripe for settlement, and in dealing with some, such as Egypt and the Sudan, Mr. MacDonald followed the policy of his predecessors, which they in turn would also pursue. Lord Curzon said he saw the situation was growing up in India which would be a challenge to British rule and would compel us to decide before long whether we would not have to make a stand for British institutions, British Government and British rights.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS AND LABOUR.

The Russian loan had disturbed the commercial community more than any proposal of the Labour Government whose assumption to office was foolish. The fatuous experiment was due to the stupidity of the Liberal party. He ridiculed Mr. MacDonald's assertion that his Government for eight months had contributed more to peace than all other Parties for the last eight years. Lord Curzon himself had received a personal private assurance from each of the Dominion Ministers that they were entirely satisfied with Britain's foreign policy in the past and desired its continuance on the same line by the same hands. Labour had no real conception of the Imperial idea, and they paid lip services to the Dominions. Mr. Thomas in numerous speeches boiled over frothy patriotism. Apart from being contemptuous of the Dominions, they dropped resolutions of the Imperial Conference for Imperial preference and the Singapore scheme, which the Dominions considered were vital to their security. Finally, they had signed the Soviet Treaty with which no single Dominion Prime Minister had the smallest sympathy and which was a most humiliating and most disgraceful act in British annals. They were in the hands of their gunmen. He hoped that the country would insist on

(Continued on page 9.

IBN SAUD.

TO VISIT MECCA FOR INSPECTION.

NO SIGN OF DISTURBANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

A telegram from Jeddah announces that Ibn Saud is shortly expected in Mecca. There is no indication of any disturbance in Mecca. It is believed that Ibn Saud will simply make a visit of inspection.—Reuter.

EX-KING HUSSAIN.

TO RESIDE IN BUSRAH.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Baghdad.—It is expected that the ex-King Hussain will shortly take up his residence at Basrah in a house formerly occupied by the British officer commanding the Inland Water Transport. The Iraq Council of Ministers has informed King Faisal that his father must consider himself a private individual and take no part in politics.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT IN MANCHESTER COTTON INDUSTRY?

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Manchester.—The decision of the spinners of American yarn to increase the working week to 32 hours from November 3rd is regarded as a convincing proof that the industry is improving, Manufacturers of cotton goods have complained that deliveries are delayed under the existing conditions.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES.

DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL POSTPONED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Montreal:—It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales owing to slight chill, has postponed his departure from Montreal until evening of 22nd October but there is no cause for uneasiness. The Prince remained in his hotel all day long.—Reuter.

BIKANER MAHARAJA'S DEPARTURE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The India Office officials bade farewell to Maharaja of Bikaner at Victoria station to-day when he was departing for India via Marseilles.—Reuter.

SIKH SUDHAR SANGAT.

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY INTO JAITO.

(Associated Press.)

JAITO, Oct. 21.

On the arrival of the Sikh Sudhar Sangat here the State authorities informed the Sangat that they were prepared to admit more than fifty Sikhs provided a written understanding about the following affairs was sent to the State authorities:—(1) "That the Sangat would retire from the Gurdwara on the completion of the Akhand Path which would take three days; (2) that the ceremony would be purely religious and that no political lecture or any other propaganda would be carried on there; (3) that immediately after the religious ceremony was over the Sangat would leave the bounds of the State territory.

The Sangat duly gave an undertaking as desired. After last night's function which ended with prayers, the Sangat retired to camps where adequate arrangements for their board and lodging had been made by the Faridkot State. This morning the incessant reading of the Granth Sahib which function is popularly known as Akhand Path was commenced at 10 a.m. This reading will be finished within 48 hours, that is by Thursday morning.

A CLEVER SWINDLER.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Oct. 22.

A sharper from Bombay has swindled several firms here to the extent of a few thousand rupees. Posing as an agent for wholesale suppliers of goods he at first booked large orders and some days afterwards turned up and presented railway receipts for the goods receiving payment in full. On opening the packages, the recipients found them full of old tins bricks etc. The police are trying to trace the culprit.

PLANTERS IN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE. Oct. 22

At the Planters Conference here Mr. R. D. Anstead read a paper on Improved Agricultural Methods in India. Matters relating to Labour Department were taken up and considerable discussion was centred round a new scheme placed before the Conference by the Anamalai Planters Association. The scheme has been referred to a special committee.

LIBERTY DEARER THAN LIFE.

ANARCHY CANNOT BE SCOTCHED BY REPRESSION.

MR. DAS AND CURTIS SCHEME.

VIEWS ON TOPICAL SUBJECTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Mr. C. R. Das was interviewed to-day on the various current topics. He said that Swarajists did not bribe the members of the Bengal Legislative Council. He would welcome an impartial enquiry into the allegations and counter-allegations. He would penalise under the Swaraj Government the bribing of members, but he would not penalise it at present because it would be abused by Government. He thought there was nothing wrong with the juries in Bengal trying political cases and felt that the institution of special tribunals to replace juries, if attempted, would again prove a failure.

He admitted that he took part in the discussions with Mr. Lionel Curtis about the scheme of dyarchy and said that he did not sign the Curtis manifesto because he foresaw that dyarchy would be a failure.

TARAKESHWAR.

As regards the Tarakeshwar Satyagraha ne felt that the Bengal Government, by not putting the Receiver in possession by force; avoided a bigger trouble and made the solution of Tarakeshwar problem easy.

Speaking about the prospective return to power of the Conservatives and the speech made by Mr. Baldwin on the Indian unrest, Mr. Das said he foresaw a campaign of repression by the Conservatives, but this would only intensify the separatist tendencies in the country and drive more men into the arms of revolutionaries and make the task of reconciliation more difficult.

He thought that the Unity Conference had done wonderful work. He urged the conclusion of a secular pact to remove mutual suspicion, but said it should be enforced only when Swaraj was attained. He also urged an enquiry into the Hindu-Muslim riots because he suspected some agency was behind these riots. He would take part in any Conference to draft a constitution, but unlike Liberals, if Parliament did not accept it, he would resort to Civil Disobedience. He thought the chances of reunion between the two Congress wings were more favourable.

DETAILS OF THE INTERVIEW.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Interesting views on topics engaging the public attention at the moment were expressed by Mr. C. R. Das to-day in a press interview. The conversation ranged over large number of subjects and Mr. Das stated the Swarajists' view of various issues of the Bengal politics raised before the Reforms Enquiry Committee such as the corruption in the Council, trial of political cases, anarchical crime and Tarakeshwar. Mr. Das also explained the part he took in the discussions with Mr. Lionel Curtis about the evolution of the scheme of Dyarchy and the reason why he refused to sign Mr. Curtis' manifesto. The opportunity was also taken to ascertain his views about the prospective chances of the Conservatives coming back to power in London, particularly on the latest speech of Mr. Baldwin about Indian unrest. Mr. Das next expressed himself about the work of the Unity Conference need for enforcing its resolutions for holding an All-India enquiry into the real causes of riots and for concluding the Pact on secular rights. Finally Mr. Das spoke about the chances of a united Congress at Belgaum.

The interview took place at the Wild Flower Hall, a beautiful resort six miles from Simla where he intends to stay up to the end of this month for a change. He is already feeling improved. From Simla he goes to Delhi to attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party which Mr. Gandhi is expected to attend and where the question of the Congress re-union will be fully discussed.

The conversation began about the allegations of corruption in the Bengal Council on which point Mr. Das was told the Reforms Enquiry Committee had examined Sir P.C. Mitter and Mr. Fazlul Haq at length. The interviewer added that while Sir Provash Chander held that both the Swarajists and the Ministerialists had bribed the members, Mr. Fazlul Haq denied that the Ministers had done so and stated that the Swarajists had purchased votes. Mr. Das said he had already denied that allegation as being maliciously false and added "I understand the Government of Bengal has sent up to the Secretary of State something which it regards as evidence. I challenge the Government to publish that."

Mr. Das' attention was thereupon drawn to a suggestion that a judicial enquiry should take place to find out the exact facts about these allegations and counter-allegations. "I will welcome an enquiry," replied Mr. Das, "provided I get an impartial tribunal. Naturally I do not approve of a Committee consisting of those who are my political opponents, be they Government officials or otherwise. If an enquiry is held by an honest Committee it will prove clearly and conclusively that the Swaraj Party offered no bribe to any member.

Asked about Mr. Haq's letter Mr. Das replied, "I can only repeat what I said in the Bengal Council, that I am prepared to prove that the signature on the letter published in the "Forward" was that of Mr. Fazlul Haq."

It was pointed out to Mr. Das that a suggestion had also been made before the Muddiman Committee that the bribing of an elected member in the Council be made a criminal offence as it is in America and Canada, and that it was considered an anomaly that while the bribing of an elector is an offence at present the bribing of an elected member is not. Mr. Das replied "It would be a desirable step under a Swaraj Government. Otherwise it will be simply abused and will be used to intimidate those who do not support the Government members, because it is easy to get unscrupulous men to swear that they were offered a bribe which they did not accept."

"Will you agree to a milder punishment suggested by Sir P. C. Mitter, namely, that the offending member be disqualified?" asked the interviewer. These are all penal measures"—answered Mr. Das, "which I feel should not be provided for except under self-Government."

MINISTERS IN BENGAL.

The opinion of Mr. Das was next sought on whether he thought a stable Ministry in Bengal could be formed and what would be the attitude of the Swaraj Party towards the new Ministers if appointed. Mr. Das did not think a stable Ministry in Bengal was possible because the Swaraj Party would not support any Ministry so long as the present system continued and so long as there was no change of heart. Mr. Das was requested to indicate broadly the nature of changes in the Constitution which would satisfy him. He replied that these must be arranged by a Round Table Conference. He felt confident that Government had proceeded absolutely the wrong way in appointing a Reforms Enquiry Committee. If the British Parliament, he said, knew its interest it would enter into an agreement with India such as would be something in the nature of the Irish Agreement of December 6th, 1921. Once India's rights were conceded then Mr. Das for himself would generously provide for the difficulties in the way of reaching the goal. Gradual stages could then easily be settled at a Round Table Conference.

GRADUAL STAGES.

Asked to explain what he meant by gradual stages Mr. Das said that he laid particular stress on an agreement being arrived at with Indians about the future Constitution of his country; when once these fundamentals were settled it mattered little whether the goal was reached immediately or, if desirable, in some years by gradual stages which, of course, must be determined beforehand by the agreement itself.

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

As the conversation was proceeding on these lines, it was mentioned to him that forecastes from London showed that the Conservatives were likely to come back to Whitehall and that therefore the speech made by Mr. Baldwin about the Indian unrest was of special significance. Mr. Das observed "I have read Mr. Baldwin's speech. I am struck by amazing ignorance which he displays about the real conditions of India. He made that speech from his brief and we all know in Ind a how those briefs are arranged. So far as the Swaraj Party is concerned its political programme both inside and outside the Legislatures shall be carried on until our rights are recognized. While I should be sorry if Labour is defeated, it makes no difference to India whether the Labour Party remains in office or the Conservatives hold sway. India must look to herself to establish Swaraj by organising national determination to win its way. The British Parliament will then realise that it is in its interest to come to terms. I already see that the younger section of our workers are full of separatist tendencies. In every meeting we have, they are anxious to discuss as to whether Independence is not a higher ideal. Judging from the fact that Canada and other Dominions are exhibiting separatist tendencies by insisting on independent representation, it is not at all difficult to understand why our young people should be attracted by such an ideal and if Mr. Baldwin continues to threaten us he will be, I am afraid, intensifying the separatist tendencies in this country. If Parliament does not see its interest soon the very ideal of the Dominion Status which inspires the Indian political circles to-day will get a rude shock. I am, however, aware that wiser counsels are at a discount in London at the present moment and that the 'Diehards' are having their way. A repressive campaign may be soon launched by Government. I foresee all that but it will only make the task of reconciliating and peace still more difficult. Already anarchical crime is

(Continued on page 9.)

DISTRICT POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

CLEAVAGE AMONG NON-BRAHMINS

RENT ACT BILL TO---DAY.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

In to-day's meeting of the Council Government achieved one of their most hard-earned victory over the Opposition when the Council rejected an amendment to the Standing Orders moved by the Deputy President as to permit both amendments of principles and details to the Bill during the second reading. The debate on his resolution was on a high level. The House upheld the view of the Home Member. But it must not be imagined that it was Home Member's eloquence that cardied the day. It is not so in the least the real credit goes to the official whips. Mr. Jadhav, assisted by energetic Civilian Secretaries of Government, is rallying round Government a group of enthusiastic and ambitious young men of the non-Brahmin party. To-day's victory was a victory not of reason or principles but a triumph for the official whips who have been on the scent for so many days. Mr. Surve had the discomfiture of seeing his own party noting against the Deputy President's motion which he vigorously supported yesterday.

If Mr. Surve had been left to the tender mercies of his party in the division on his motion for the first reading of the Bill to amend the District Police Act he would have lost his motion. During the division on the Bill canvassing was most active and it was due to the united support of the Independents and the Swarajists and a section of Non-Brahmins that Mr. Surve's motion for the first reading was carried by a narrow majority. But for the greater desertion by his party on the Home Member's amendment to refer the Bill to the Select Committee Mr. Surve could have carried all the three readings of his Bill into law. But Government proved to-day by their attitude towards Mr. Surve's Bill how they could be obstructive when it suited them and how they reserve their sermons to the Council on the need for co-operation and goodwill only when the boot is on their leg.

To-morrow the Rent Act Bill is due to be taken up. The Swaraj Party will support Mr. Nariman's motion for leave to introduce his Bill and in view of the strong opinion on the subject the Council will grant leave on the ground that *prima facie* case has been made out for the consideration of the Bill. The Council will also witness to-morrow a pleasant function of carrying unanimously a resolution by Mr. A. N. Surve recording appreciation of the services of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla as the President of the Council.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

To-day the Council resumed discussion of the amendment to the standing orders proposed by the Deputy President permitting the Council to move amendments both of principle and detail to the Bills during the second reading. The Deputy President replied to the criticisms of motion and maintained that the proposed amendment was highly essential to an efficient exercise of its powers by the Council in respect of legislation coming before it. The Home Member, winding up the debate as the Leader of the House, opposed the proposed amendment as being conducive to delaying business of the House and on the ground that under the existing rules the House had ample opportunities of modifying the legislation coming before it both in principle and detail. If the Council desired to make important alteration in the Bill after it had emerged from the Select Committee it could return the Bill again to the Select Committee with instructions to consider the definite proposals.

The motion was pressed to a division and lost by 46 to 38 votes.

The House next gave leave to Messrs. Jayakar, Joshi, Shivdasani and Pahiajani to move amendments to standing orders of which notice had been given and referred them to the Select Committee.

The House next resumed the discussion of notifications under the Cotton Transport Act. By the consent of both sides the House adopted the amendment motion moved by Mr. Dalhavi retaining three areas into which the Surat District is divided for the purposes of the Cotton Transport Act but providing that in the case of cotton grown in villages of Chorasi, Olphad and Mandvi talukas lying within the Olphad Ankleshwar area and imported into Surat or Bardoli and Madki as the case may be it shall not be necessary to satisfy the licensing authority and the licensing authority shall grant such a license without any inquiry.

BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

Mr. Surve (Bombay) moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Police Act. Section 25 of the Act empowers the Government to impose additional police in any local area which appears to it to be in disturbed or in dangerous state, to direct imposition of tax or rate in that local and to defray the cost of additional police so employed. The Bill seeks to amend the latter part of Section 25 relating to imposition of additional taxation by providing that no such imposition shall be levied without the previous approval of the Council expressed in a form of resolution. In moving the first reading of the Bill Mr. Surve said his task had not been helped by the omission of the Government to supply members with the copies of the District Police Act as a matter of courtesy. Under the existing provisions of the Act absolute power was vested in the Government to impose additional police and impose additional taxation to defray the cost. This power has been frequently abused and that was the reason why he had sought to shift from the Executive to the Council the responsibility of deciding upon penalising particular areas or sections of the people. Mr. Surve read from official correspondence published in regard to the Punitive Tax in Borsad Taluq and said that Borsad people were being made to pay the cost of the police used not wholly in that Taluq but in Anand Taluq also. The reason for laying the tax in Borsad as alleged by the Government was that the people were in league with the dacoits and not giving information to the Police. As a matter of fact a number of the people had been brutally tortured and murdered by the dacoits on the ground they had given information to the Police. He cited an instance of Navle, a village in Anand Taluq which was made to pay the Punitive Tax on the ground of frequent railway thefts. He also cited another instance of Malegaon in which the Punitive Tax of 6 annas per saree was levied. His Bill was being misrepresented as depriving Government of powers of maintaining Law and Order. His Bill did not affect the powers of Government to impose additional police where it was necessary in its opinion but only provided that before the people were made to bear the cost of the additional police, the Council shall satisfy itself that the people deserved to be penalised.

HOME SECRETARY'S OPPOSITION.

The Home Secretary opposing the Bill admitted it did not affect the powers of the Government to maintain Law and Order but it transferred to the Council the onerous responsibility of deciding whether the Punitive Tax shall be levied or not which responsibility the House was most ill-fitted to exercise. He hoped that the situation would not arise. But there were possibilities of the question of Punitive Tax arising from the communal disturbances and the question resolving itself into an issue of one community against another in which the Council could not be expected to arrive at an unbiassed judgment. The Council will take years to decide the question which the Executive would be able to decide in months. If Government were to be empowered to levy additional Police it should also have power of raising the cost of police or being assured of the sanction of the Council. No Government could be expected to incur the cost of Additional Police with the prospect of the Council refusing the requisite grant. As regards Borsad incident, the Home Secretary maintained the Council treated Borsad with great clemency and kindness in meeting the cost of the additional Police from the General Revenue instead of raising from the Borsad people. As regards Navle village it was admitted by man like Mr. Valabhai Patel of Ahmedabad who in a speech to the people admitted that the levy of Punitive Tax was justifiable and asked the people to behave in an exemplary manner as to win the confidence of the authorities and to get revocation of the tax. Mr. Pratt (Commissioner Northern Division.) opposing the Bill said that the Council was not best fitted by its Constitution and personnel to decide upon the responsibility of the people of a particular locality to bear Punitive Tax. The Council was not a judicial or executive body. Moulvi Fafiuddin Ahmad supported the first reading on the ground that Mr. Surve had made *prima facie* case in support of the Bill. Mr. Bhopatkar supporting the Bill said he agreed with Mr. Surve that the Bill should be treated as non-party question and hoped Mr. Surve would extend the principle to other business also coming before the House. Messrs. Harilal Desai, Pradhan, Dr. Velkar and others supported Mr. Surve's amendment. Mr. Surve replying to criticisms said the speeches of the Government Benches only strengthened his case.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Home Member replying to the debate said in India the principle of communal responsibility was legacy of the past and had always worked efficiently. Government were opposing the first reading of the Bill on practical grounds. In the case of Borsad and other places referred to by the supporters of the Bill the Home member said the reasonable attitude of the Government in Borsad incident was convincing proof of extreme care taken by the Government to be just. The motion for the first reading was pressed to a division and carried by 41 to 39 votes amidst Opposition cheers. On the second reading being moved the Home Member moved an amendment for reference to the Select Committee of 9 members to report within two months. Mr. Surve opposed the amendment which on being put to division was carried by 45 to 34 votes.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

On suggestion of the leader of the Swaraj Party the President after consulting the House declared the House would meet on Saturday at 11 a.m. and sit till 2 p.m.

A JATHA BY TRAIN.

SURPRISE AT JAITO.

(Associated Press.)

JAITO, Oct. 22.

Quite a surprise has been created here by a telegram which the Nabha State authorities received from Amritsar last night mentioning that a body of about 70 Akalis was leaving Amritsar this morning for Jaito. The objects of this visit is unknown; but it is curious that while The Akali Jathas including the Shahidi ones have been arriving here on foot the body of 70 Akalis expected here to-day is coming by train. It is stated here that this Sangat of about 70 Akalis is coming to wacth the Akhand Path which has been started since yesterday by the Sikh Sudhar Sangat. The state authorities have little objection to admit the Akali Sangat provided they are assured of its bonafides. They will therefore offer them the same conditions as they offered to the Sudhar Sangat and will accommodate it on giving a satisfactory undertaking desired in case it wants to perform the Akhand Path. In case the Akali Sangat wants to watch the Akhand path which is being performed by the Sudhar Sangat than too the State authorities will require definite undertaking with regard to their good motives. Apprehensions of a breach of peace have been aroused by the Akali's conduct at Amritsar on the evening of the 19th instant and to safe guard against all that the Sikh Sudhar Sangat has requested the Nabha authorities to protect them against any aggression.

JUMNA FLOODS IN MUTTRA DISTRICT

The Secretary, Relief Committee, Muttra wires to us under date Oct. 20 as follows:--Jamna floods in Muttra District have caused great havoc and devastation. The principal ghats have been badly damaged. Thousands of rupees will be required to repair them. Many houses in Gokal have fallen and both towns of Brindabon and Gokal present a most desolate and dilapidated appearance. Some 50 villages have been entirely washed away and a similar number have suffered heavy losses. People inhabiting them have been rendered homeless and penniless, and stand badly in need of immediate relief. The Jumna Flood Relief Committee has been organised with the District Magistrate as president and the Municipal Chairman as Secretary. Many prominent workers have joined it. Relief parties had already been despatched to Gokul and village in all directions. The Municipal Board has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 and the District Magistrate has recommended to the Government for a grant of Rs. 30,000 to provide relief to the flood-stricken.

Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 5,000 have been received from outside. A relief party from Khurja is already doing very good work. In Tehsil Mat the Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta has made special arrangements and sent a handsome donation. To provide necessary relief and to make very necessary repairs of ghats more than a lac will be required.

JUMNA FLOOD RELIEF.

(From a Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, Oct, 22.

The flood in the Jumna has entirely subsided and the river is restored to its normal condition. The route from Bombay to Muttra is open and all intending pilgrims can now come to Muttra. Work to provide relief is being very vigorously carried on by the Jumna Flood Relief Committee. The Satsangh Mandal of Madras has sent a consignment of 1000 new clother and some cash. Already Ahmedabad people are contributing a big sum. The Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta is doing good work in Chata an a Khurja party in Mat tehsil. Rs. 25,000 are sanctioned by Government as non-recoverable grant most of which is proposed to be spent on building hut. Contribution to the Fund Should be sent to the Collector, Muttra, President of the Committee.

A Karachi telegram states, a scheme of scholarships for the best poor boys in Local Primary Schools has been sanctioned by the Karachi Municipality. An amendment that scholarships be distributed among the boys of backward of communities irrespective of caste or creed, was passed in preference to the proposal that half scholarships be given to Hindus and help-Muslim.

Mr. D. Johnston, District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, has now passed orders on the application made on behalf of Mr. C. M. DeSouza, asking for the discharge of the ad-interim injunction issued by him on the 2nd October restraining Mr. DeSouza from disposing of the property of the Development Corporation of India, Ltd. (in liquidation) at the Alipore Road, Delhi. The Magistrate has over ruled the contention put forward on behalf of Mr. DeSouza and confirmed his previous order.

REFORMS IN CENTRAL GOVT.

MR K. AHMED'S ADVOCACY

IMPERTINENT REMARK TO SIR SIVASWAMY.

REFORM INQUIRY PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

What transpired at to-day's meeting of the Reforms Enquiry Committee was simply disgusting to an honest and fall-minded persons it was well-known how the formation of the so-called Parliamentary Muslim party in the Assembly has been engineered and although well-known Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah do not belong to it and have opposed its constitution it has nevertheless been organised to divide national forces by putting one community against the other Therefore, when Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed who is never taken very seriously in the Assembly appeared before the Muddiman Committee on behalf of his party, it was clear that he would receive the unusual patronage from a section of the Committee. Sir Mahomed Shafi who has been showing not only politically reactionary tendencies but also has been espousing extreme Muslim demands put following, the example of the President, several leading questions to which witness had only to reply in the affirmative. It all worked very smoothly. So long as the President Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Arthur Froom examined the witness. But Sir Sivaswamy Iyer rightly looked puzzled at Mr. Kabiruddin's admission to the President that he did not want any change either in the provinces or in the centre. Sir Sivaswamy therefore, read the following extract from the memorandum. The present position where an irremoveable executive stands confronted with a legislative house the majority of which is hostile is intolerable. Sir Sivaswamy asked how would the witness remove this intolerable position. Mr. Ahmed said his reply was given in the next sentence which used. "It (position) is unfair to the executive itself and unless the position is improved it is bound to lead to a series of continued deadlocks".

AT HIS WIT'S AND.

Sir Sivaswamy suggested that this was not an explanation and only further strengthened him in asking which improvment would the witness suggest. Mr. Kabiruddin was at his wit's ends but his supporters were not. Sir Alexander Muddiman at once suggested that the improvment proposed by the witness was that a larger number of Mahomedans should be in the Assembly Sir Mahomed Shafi who showed impatience whenever Mr. Ahmed was in trouble and was already ready to succour him suggested that Mr. Ahmed had already given an answer in his memorandum that partial responsibility be introduced in the Central Government provided one third of the Ministers were Mahomedans. Sir Sivaswamy rightly protested that he wanted the witness to answer and not others to suggest. Sir Alexander Muddiman asked the witness whether he agreed with his (President's) reading of the point of view or not. Mr. Kabiruddin naturally nodded assent. But Mr. Kabiruddin was very discourteous to Sir Sivaswamy throughout, for instance, he told Sir Sivaswamy that he (witness) did not want to waste his time in answering questions which were not intelligible to him and that he would refuse to answer questions for which a reply was to be already found in the memorandum. This might have well covered the incompetence of Mr. Kabiruddin but it was against all acknowledged practice. One wondered as one found Mr. Kabiruddin defying Sir Sivaswamy that neither Sir Sivaswamy sought the protection of the President against these insulting remarks nor did the President feel it his duty to pull the witness up. The President gave Mr. Ahmed too long a rope. The climax came when Mr. Kabiruddin told Sir Sivaswamy in a low remark but which was quite within the hearing of Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Tej Bahadur who were sitting near the witness that he was not prepared to be crossexamined by a two rupee lawyer.

Thereupon Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Tej Bahadur refused to crossexamine the witness.

HEIGHT OF IMPERTINENCE.

The President then felt that the affair had been bungled and that this friend of officia's had gone beyond the limits of decency. The President, thereupon called upon the witness to withdraw if he had used the words complained of. The President said he himself did not hear them. At first Mr. Kabiruddin explained that he did not use the words in the sense put by Dr. Sapru and when the President remarked that in whatever sense the words might have been used if they were used they should be withdrawn. The valiant Mr. Kabiruddin altogether denied having uttered them. The President felt satisfied but Dr. Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye were not and did not reconsider their decision. It was unfortunate that the President did not treat the words of two members of Committee as more weighty than the denial of the witness. At any rate the remedy was simple an official reporter who took down that part of the cross examination ought to have been called in at once to corroborate it. Then it would have been found that the witness had misled the Committee. Dr. Sapru thereupon withdrew and returned only when Mr. Kabiruddin's evidence was finished. The evidence itself had no weight and had not even a smattering of reasonableness about it. It was a diehard case put to suit the official view. Mr. Kabiruddin represented that every Muslim who thought against him was a traitor to his community, puppet in the hands of pro-Hindus and a non-entity. One wondered how Mr. Jinnah took this compliment because he does not belong to Mr. Kabiruddin's party. By the way the so-called party has not yet been fully formed because its office-bearers do not appear to have been selected. Yet probably its formation was inspired by Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech on the Lee debate.

EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed M.L.A. was examined for little over an hour on behalf of the Parliamentary Muslim Party of the Legislative Assembly to-day. A memorandum has been signed by 18 members of the Assembly. During the course of examination by Sir Sivaswamy, witness according to Dr. Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye made an insulting remark to Sir Sivaswamy for which reason the two members refused to examine witness. The memorandum supports a point of view of the Muslim League about the communal representation. Regarding political matters it urges that so far as the provincial Government is concerned there be gradual development towards the grant of full provincial autonomy while in respect of the Central Government the party is strongly of opinion that as self-Government develops in provinces the principle of responsibility should be introduced in the constitution of the Government of India with the exception of defence and foreign and political relations. Other subjects should be entrusted to the control of Ministers responsible to the Assembly at least one-third of whom shall be Ministers. To bring about changes in the Central Government an amendment of the Act will be necessary. The Government of India Act 1919 left the position of the Central Government untouched. But as the grant of responsible Government in the provinces cannot co-exist with an irresponsible executive in the Central Government a change in the constitution of the Central Government in the direction of insuring responsibility is ultimately inevitable. The present position where an irremoveable executive stands confronted with a legislative house the majority of which is hostile is intolerable. It is unfair to the executive itself and unless the position is improved, it is bound to lead to a series of continued deadlocks. Although the control of the army must for obvious reasons remain in the British hands. It is desirable that the process of Indianisation of the army be speeded up.

TRANSFER OF SUBJECTS.

Examined by Sir Alexander Muddiman, witness said he had considerable experience of public life. He had been a member of the Bengal Council and a member of both the first and the second Assembly. The President enquired whether by asking for gradual development witness suggested that possibly some more subjects might be transferred but that provincial autonomy should not be granted immediately. Mr. Kabiruddin said that was so. Further questioned by Sir Alexander Muddiman witness said communal electorates were at present indispensable and urged the statutory ratio of Muslim representation both in the Councils and in public services. President remarked that while the question of public services was not before them, he took it that witness wanted to see his community represented in public services of the country. Witness agreed.

Sir Muhamed Shafi asked whether witness did not advocate this because welfare of the people lay in the hands of administration and he wanted his community to have its equal share.

Mr. Kabiruddin:—That is so.

The President asked if witness was in favour of Governor selecting the Chief Minister.

Mr. Kabiruddin replied in the negative because he said the Chief Minister would either select ministers of his own community or those of other community such as would be favourable towards his community.

President:—You would leave selection of ministers in the hands of the Governor, who, you think, would make the selection impartially.

Witness:—Yes.

Sir Muhamed Shafi pointed out that in Madras where the Chief Minister was summoned the Ministry included no Mahomedan. Sir Sivaswamy stated that out of the two Executive Councillors and three Ministers which were there five members of the Government, one was a Mahomedan and considering the numerical strength of the Muslims in Madras, the community was well represented.

OPPOSED TO CHANGE IN CENTRAL GOVT.

Questioned by the President witness opposed the introduction of any change in the Central Government. The President pointed out that the suggestion of witness that on religious legislation only the community concerned be allowed to vote would mean a creation of a council within a council. On the question of indianisation of Army, the President asked whether the view of witness was that of constitutional progress and progress in indianisation of Army should be simultaneous. Mr. Ahmed replied in the affirmative. When Sir Muhamed Shafi asked whether by urging speeding up of indianisation of Army in the memorandum it was meant that the present position be improved upon, Mr. Ahmed replied he saw Dehradun Military School and thought it could be expanded. The President wanted witness to explain what he meant by urging the modification of electoral rules regarding influence of non-Muslim in the election of Muslims. Mr. Kabiruddin complained that during the last election, the Swarajists had put up non-entities and by financing them got them elected instead of real Muslim representatives. He agreed with the President that there was nothing wrong in a political organisation using funds to support its candidates.

Sir Mahomed Shafi suggested witness meant to provide against undue influence.

Witness:—That is so.

Incidentaly, Mr Ahmed mentioned that when he went to Bengal after the last Assembly Session he found that all those who posed as supporters of Government voted against Ministers' salaries because every body wanted to be a Minister (Laughter). Sir Arthur Froom inquired what objection would the witness have to separate electorate with reserved seats. In that case both the Hindus and the Mahomedans could vote for Muslim candidates and 'vice versa. The witness disagreed and quoted a case of the Calcutta Corporation. Sir Mahomed Shafi suggested the witness thought real representation would thereby be ousted That was so replied Mr. Kabiruddin. Sir Adthur took it that witness did not mean that Army be Indianised without due regard to the efficiency that one who should be subaltern be made a colonel.

Mr. Ahmed:—No. I don't mean that.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer then examined the witness. He quoted from the memorandum where it was stated that the present position in the Central Legislature was intolerable and asked what improvement would the witness suggest. Here confusion arose The witness repeatedly suggested that reply was to be found in his memorandum and was heard to add that he would refuse to waste his time in answering questions which were not intelligible to him. Sir Sivaswamy again put the question. President said the answer had already been given to him by witness stating that remedy was to increase the Mahomedan representation in the Assembly. Sir Mahomed Shafi suggested that witness had already given answer in his memorandum where he had urged the introduction of partial responsibility in the Centre. Sir Sivaswamy said he did not want to know what was being suggested to the witness, but what the witness himself thought.

The President then put to witness whether he agreed with what had been put to him by himself and Sir Mahomed.

Witness:—I do.

IMPERTINENT REMARKS.

As Sir Sivasyami was putting more questions Mr. Kabiruddin was heard by Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru uttering a remark that he would not like to be cross-examined by a two rupee lawyer.

When sir Sivaswami concluded Dr. Paranjpye and Dr. Sapru protested against the insulting remarks of witness about "two rupee lawyer" and declined to put any question.

The President made his position quite clear. He said he had not heard those words. If he had heard them he would have asked witness at once to withdraw and apologise. He now asked witness to withdraw if he had made the remark. Mr. Ahmed said he did not use the words in the sense understood by Dr. Sapru.

Dr. Paranjpye pointed out that he had drawn the attention of the President when he heard those words. The President asked witness to withdraw the words in whatever sense they might have been used. Witness denied having used the words but said he was prepared always for conditional apology.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether witness would agree to provincial autonomy if he was granted statutory assurance about representation of the Muslims.

Mr. Ahmed said he would agree but as regards changes in the Central Government witness stated he would not introduce simultaneous changes in the Central Government. They must work in the provinces and prove their capacity.

MIXED ELECTORATE IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Oct. 22.

After a prolonged and heated debate. The Delhi Municipal Committee last night by 14 votes against 9 has decided on the formation of the mixed electorates in the local municipal wards. At the suggestion of one of the members the votes were taken by ballot. One Hindu member remained neutral. Among others who supported the proposal for mixed electorate were Col. Frankin, the Civil Surgeon and Messrs Grant, Govan and Abdul Rahman Vakil. The proposal was originally recommended by the executive and the finance sub-committee of the municipality. Several speakers who spoke in support of the proposal agreed that the mixed electorate was the only solution for communal evils in as much as every Muslim or Hindu member of the Committee so long as he depended on the votes of his respective community was tempted to give a communal touch to his action in the committee. The present proposals give two votes to every Hindu and Muslim voter and if a voter chooses to exercise both the votes he can give them in favour of a Hindu and a Muslim and not both to a candidate of one community.

Official and Personal.

Ganeshkhind.—The Governor of Bombay accompanied by his Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp dined with the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta on Tuesday (the 21st instant).

Dr. Syed Mahomed who is at Nagpur with the purpose of effecting compromise and settlement of the local Hindu-Muslim disputes is down with malarial fever.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK IN MALAYA.

OFFICIAL ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL FACTS.

AN INDIAN DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCE

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillay writes to us as follows from Madras:—

The following facts that I have just received from a reliable source are placed before the public of this country and in doing so, I feel sure they will stimulate public interest and serve as an eye-opener regarding the state of affairs prevailing in the Federated States of Malaya at the present time.

Dr. J. H. Ponnambalam of 12, Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur, I gather, is a medical gentleman of the Federated Malaya States, well-known for his sympathy and interest in the welfare of Tamil Labourers that migrate from here to that country. He is, I hear, also an "Authorised Visitor" appointed under the authority of the British Government and empowered to visit at Port Swettenham—a place where the labourers land—the Quarantine Camp and the Depot maintained by the Malayan Government.

It is stated that during the month of May an outbreak of Cholera occurred on board ships taking the emigrant Tamil coolies and that there were several deaths among the labourers detained at the said quarantine camp at Port Swettenham. On the 17th of June, however, it would appear that the epidemic took a more virulent form. Dr. Ponnambalam I am informed, who heard the alarming news on the day in question, rang up to Dr. Moir, the Health Officer. Klang at about 7 p.m. to find out the actual state of things obtaining in the camp. Dr. Moir, it is said, refused to give him any information whatever and told him that he had strict instructions not to divulge anything about the Cholera Epidemic to any one.

Thereupon, Dr. Ponnambalam I understand, expressed his wish of visiting the Camp the next day, but he was informed that Dr. Moir had strict instructions from the head of his Department not to allow any one (even the authorised visitors) to visit the Camp unless the Quarantine was removed. Astonished at Dr. Moir's peremptory refusal. Dr. Ponnambalam rang up at 9 p. m. to Mr. Jelf. the head of the Labour Department, and told him about what he had heard regarding the Camp and what also Dr. Moir had told him and asked if the number of Cholera patients in the Camp was 97. Mr. Jelf, it would appear, replied that it was about that number and also that there were about 13 deaths till that hour (namely 9 p. m.) and as for other details that he was not able to give him any information.

Now, in his previous authorised visits paid to the Camp by Dr. Ponnambalam in company with the Health Officer he had ascertained from the latter that the Cholera Wards could accommodate on any one occasion only 48 (four to each of the 12 Wards) and that there were only three Dressers and one Doctor to attend at the Camp Hospital. Hence I gather that on the 18th morning Dr. Ponnambalam proceeded to the Senior Health Officer and asked him the full particulars of the Cholera Camp as regards the number of inmates, patients the number of deaths and the number of the staff of the Medical Department attending on the patients etc. But it is said that he was insultingly told by the Senior Health Officer that he had no business to ask for the figures. And when the latter enquired if he could visit the Camp, he was told that an "Authorised Visitor" could only visit the Camp when the Government wished him to visit and not otherwise. Then Dr. Ponnambalam having expressed his idea of seeing the Chief Secretary or the British Resident to seek permission for visiting the Camp the Senior Health Officer would seem to have gone to the extent of remarking that not even the Chief Secretary nor the British Resident could be allowed to go in.

Thereupon, I gather, Dr. Poonambalam resolved finally to leave the matter in the hands of the Indian Agent and accordingly wired to him as follows:—"Within last week about a hundred suspected cases Cholera at Port Swettenham. I understand arrangements for medical attendance insufficient and also accommodation inadequate for hundreds of labourers arriving to-day. Please come at once. Enquiry necessary. Urgent attention required. Wire reply." It would appear, however that the contents of his telegram were seen while being handed in at the counter by a reporter of the "Malaya Mail."

A DEFAMATION SUIT.

Now, a suit has been instituted in the Supreme Court of the Federated Malaya States at Kuala Lumpur by Dr. Dowden, the Principal Medical Officer, claiming damages of a thousand dollars from Dr. Ponnambalam. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the plaint run:—

"The Defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published or caused to be written and published in a telegram from the Defendant to one Rao Sahib Arulanandam Pillay (The Agent of the Government of India deputed to examine and report to that Government the condition of immigrants in the Federated Malaya (States) the words following that is to say:—(Here the telegram is repeated).

"By the said words the Defendant meant and was understood to mean that the medical arrangements at the said Quarantine Camp were insufficient and that the accommodation available was inadequate for the hundreds of coolies arriving that day and that the condition of the said Quarantine Camp was disgraceful and that consequently the Plaintiff in the capacity as Principal Medical Officer Federated Malay States was incompetent and guilty of gross neglect of his duties in that the medical arrangements for the said Quarantine Camp for which he was responsible were insufficient and inefficient and that he had failed to provide adequate accommodation for the hundreds of immigrant coolies arriving at the said Quarantine Camp."

"By reason of the premises the Plaintiff has been much injured in his credit and reputation and in his profession and office.

An apology appears to have been demanded by Dr. Dowden from Dr. Ponnambalam for sending the telegram to the Government of India Agent to be worded as follows:—

"That the criticisms preferred by me in statements made by me and in the telegram which was sent by me to the Agent of the Indian Government on the subject of the condition of things at the Quarantine Camp at Port Swettenham were wholly untrue and without foundation and cast the gravest reflections upon the administration by Dr Dowden..... I therefore wish to offer my fullest apologies to Dr. Dowden for the words I used and to withdraw unreservedly any imputations which have made against him or any other persons and to express my sincere regret for what I have done."

Dr. Ponnambalam declined to apologise as dictated to by Dr. Dowden. Thereupon the suit was filed. We hope to hear further proceedings of this interesting su and communicate the same to the Press.

"NOT ANTI-INDIAN."

EUROPEAN ASSN'S POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 22.

Col. Crawford at the meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India said that the policy of European Association was not anti-Indian but it was aimed at the British standard being kept high in India. He said that the objects of the Association were the maintenance of the British rights in India by all constitutional means, protection of European minorities throughout India from aggression, more practical recognition kinship with the Anglo-Indian and the domiciled communities and fostering of relations of cordiality and co-operation with those Indians who were working constructively for the good of India.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

NO INTERPELLATIONS ALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

When the Legislative Council re-assembled this morning it was announced that there would not be usual interpellations during the first hour.

Mr. Satyamurti (Madras University) rose to a point of order stating that under standing orders it was not open to the President to banish questions and answers on any day. It was distinctly laid down in the standing orders that the first hour of the proceedings every day should be devoted to interpellations. He was prepared to agree with the President if the absence of interpellations was due to there being no interpellations for the day but he gathered that quite a number of question which fulfilled the rule with regard to seven day notice remained still unanswered. If it was that Government wanted extension of time for giving the answers he would insist on the questions being put on the list and Government in open Council asking for an extension of time to answer the questions.

The President said that very often the Council office had to depend on the Government Press getting ready the printed answers in time. He always made it a point to send a notice before the meeting commenced to the various departments of the Secretriat to send in answers or ask for extension of time. Quite a large number of applications for the extension of time to answer the questions had also been recieved, of course he was in agreement with the principles laid down by the member for the University.

The Council next resumed the debate on the Irrigation Bill. Several official and non-official amendments were discussed. Most of them were accepted by the House.

LIBERTY DEARER THAN LIFE.

(Continued from page 7)

spreading. A campaign of repression will only drive more men into the arms of the revolutionaries." In this contection, it was mentioned by the interviewer that if it had been stated before the Muddiman Committee by one witness that the juries in Bengal in the political cases were generally intimidated possibly some special legislation might be undertaken to deal with the situation. Mr. Das emphatically stated that repression could never kill anarchy and no amount of repressive legislation could help Government. It is only by a satisfactory change in the system of government, he pointed, that the revolutionary crime could be checked. "I have heard a suggestion," said Mr. Das "that the jury may be a special tribunal. All I can say is that in the course of my practice at bar I had never come across a case of jury being intimidated. I shall be surprised to hear if any change has taken place now. Special tribunals, in my opinion, were a failure and if resorted to now will again prove unsuccessful and only create further distrust among the public.

CURTIS AND DYARCHY.

Mr. Das was next requested to make a statement about what part he took in the discussions with Mr. Lionel Curtis on the subject of Dyarchy which fact Sir P. C. Mitter had mentioned in the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Mr. Das explained: "All the discussions I had with Mr. Lionel Curtis were more or less of a theoretical nature. There is an attractive subtlity about the theory of Dyarchy that is Government gradually shedding its power bit by bit. But all the time I was under the impression and gave expression to my views at various meetings that whatever Government might say they would not act in a manner which would make the system practical, one in fact what Ministers and ex-Ministers are now saying. I anticipated then and although Mr. Curtis pressed me very much to put my signature to the manifesto supporting Dyarchy I declined to do so. Even after I had come down from Darjeeling I was requested to sign it, but I didn't because I knew the scheme was unworkable. If Sir Provash Chander Mitter said that I backed out at the last moment thereby implying that at any time I gave my consent to the Scheme he is very much mistaken.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Another question which has roused a good deal of interest in connection with the Reforms Enquiry Committee is the question of communal representation. Some witnesses have urged the Muddiman Committee to recommend its abolition while others have considered it a great necessity." Mr. Das said; "I leave it entirely to Mahomedans to decide whether they want communal electorates or not. My experience of the last election was that separate electorate for the Mahomedans proved very successful. The Mahomedans helped us to a great extent and we could help them in the same way. There was thus no friction."

HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS.

While on this subject the conversation turned to a discussion about the Hindu-Muslim relations Mr. Das paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Unity Conference which he said was wonderful. "The Conference," he added "has recognised the fundamental rights of various communities. It has clearly and unequivocally accepted the view that the Mahomedans have a right to kill cow and the Hindus have a right to play music before a mosque. Once these rights are recognised without mental reservation the way to an understanding will be easy. Intercommunal arrangements by which the Muslims will not offend the Hindu religious sentiment by slaughter of cows and the Hindus on their part will refrain from playing music before a mosque should be encouraged and entered into in a spirit of mutual rights, goodwill and toleration. But if a community insists on its rights the other must not enforce its will. The action of any community in using force to deprive the other community of its rights must be unreservedly condemned by the leaders of that community and the offenders should be publicly chastised. Indeed the one great good that the resolutions of the Unity Conference have done is to enable the public at large to know the aggressor. Hitherto, each community claimed that it was acting in forcing its will upon the other on some religious sanction. That doubt has now been cleared up and the eminent religious leaders of the two communities have recognised the rights of each other. The great work of spreading this gospel among the masses now lies before us. As the masses become aware of the Unity Conference's resolutions their knowledge of prospective rights will be a strong deterrent to the evil spirits from taking into their own hand. That is why I feel that the Unity Conference has done wonderful work."

Continuing Mr. Das answered the query whether the unity resolutions were enough in themselves. He said "The unity resolutions to my mind touch one important aspect of the question. But gradually more has to be done. There must be also an arrangement based on self-sacrifice between two communities regarding secular rights and that work must now be undertaken and a Pact should be drawn up." Supposing a Pact is concluded, the interviewer asked, "would you agree to enforce it immediately or after the Constitution is revised." Mr. Das emphasised that the Pact would not be enforced unless they had Swaraj Government. But a Pact should be concluded at once in order to remove a suspicion which was poisoning mutual relations and retarding the work of organizing the nation to strive for the attainment of Swaraj with a united will.

Supposing, the interviewer further pointed out, the Mahomedans were anxious to put the Pact into force immediately?

Mr. Das replied that he would not agree to introduce a stable Pact into the unstable machinery set up by the Government to rule this country unless the Constitution was so revised as to be acceptable to both the Mahomedans and the Hindus. He would not enforce the Pact.

It was next mentioned to Mr. Das that immediately after the completion of Mr. Gandhi's fast fresh outbreaks of communal violence had taken place. What did he think was really at the basis of these?

Mr. Das said "I feel a public enquiry should be undertaken immediately into the causes of the riots. The circumstances are very suspicious and I feel convinced that there is an unscrupulous agency consisting both, of the Hindus and the Mahomedans which is engineering these disturbances. Some of the occurrences at Delhi and the occurrence at Allahabad very strongly point to this inference. The Allahabad riot seems particularly to have been specially engineered to correspond with the completion of the Mahatma's fast with a view to prove that the fast had failed to produce any effect on the country. I know in whose interest it is to perpetuate these differences but in absence of an enquiry I should not like to be more specific about it."

UNITED CONGRESS.

The last topic touched in the course of the interview was the chances of both wings of the Congress and the Liberals and Independents joining on one platform at Belgaum. Mr. Das said "Both myself and Pandit Motilal Nehru had several interviews with Mahatma Gandhi on the subject. All I can say at present is that the circumstances are favourable to a proper understanding between the two parties in the Congress. The question will be decided one way or the other at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Swaraj Party at Delhi about the end of this month. I expect Mahatma Gandhi to be present at this meeting. As regards the Liberals and Independents and other non-Congressmen there is nothing to prevent their joining the Conference, the creed of the Congress does not stand in their way. Personally, I am wedded to the principle and policy of Non-Co-operation. But if the present fight with Bureaucracy can be effectively maintained by some change in the programme and if it appears that such a change is likely to consolidate national ranks and bring all the parties under the banner of the Congress I certainly will welcome it. But I do not see how an effective fight can be maintained without Non-Co-operation in some form or the other."

The interviewer pointed out that there appeared no difference between the various parties regarding the political aims and the stages by which it is to be reached. "That is true," said Mr. Das, "but the difference lies in sanctions."

Q:—Would you take part in an All-India Conference to draft a Constitution suited to the genius of the Indian people?

"I will," replied Mr. Das "but I will be no party to presenting it to Parliament. There lies the difference beween me and the Liberals. I am not averse to accepting an act from the British Parliament but while the Liberals contemplate the use of no weapon to force the Parliament to enact the Bill the Swarajists have in their programme the ultimate resort to Civil Disobedience."

In this connection it was pointed out by the interviewer that an opinion was held in some quarters that the present disturbances are so wide-spread and tragic because Non-Co-operation had spread the spirit of defiance of Law and Order. Mr. Gandhi himself considered that the energy generated by his movement was proving self-destructive. If therefore, Civil Disobedience was again tried it would still further weaken respect from Law and Order and rudely disturb the peace and stability of the country.

Mr. Das replied:—"Liberty to me is dearer than life. I am pledged to non-violent methods but if in pursuit of such methods violence breaks out here and there on account of the criminal obstinacy of our rulers I would rather have that than the continuance of the present system of government. The responsibility for such violence would rest entirely on our rulers."

Before the interviewer withdrew he mentioned that some witnesses before the Muddiman Committee had expressed an opinion that the Bengal Government had shown weakness in not putting a receiver in possession of the Tarakeswar properties.

"I can only say" replied Mr. Das, "that if these counsels had prevailed the Bengal Government would have repeated the blunder of the Punjab Government and would have faced a campaign of resistance as strong as that of the Akalis. By abstaining from putting a receiver forcibly in possession, Government to that extent made the solution of the Tarakeshwar problem easy." As regards religious places and the endowments is assuming an all-India character Mr. Das was asked whether he would favour an all-India Legislation for better management of religious endowments. He replied he would have no such Legislation under the present system of government. Already there was too much interference in religious affairs.

ALLAHABAD RIOTS AND AFTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The Conference of the Hindu and the Mahomedan leaders in Pandit Motilal Nehru's house to discuss the question of arriving at some settlement with regard to the riot cases has ended unsuccessfully, after six hour's discussion. It is reported the only result was "let law take its own course." The hearing of the riot cases has therefore been resumed. The third Magistrate Mr. S. W. Bobb has been appointed to try one set of cases.

Kumbhakonam 21st—The police strike case in which eighteen constables were being prosecuted for going on a strike in Kumbhakonam was disposed of to-day by Mr. Green, the Sub Divisional Magistrate. Eleven accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 14 days to 3 months. Six accused were sentenced to a fine amounting to one months salary and one was acquitted.—(A.P.)

ELECTION SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

having a Government that would not allow the claims of the citizens of the Empire to be bartered in return for an embrace with Bolshevists.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO PREMIER.

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

Lord Curzon, former Foreign Minister, speaking in the City of London dealt chiefly with Mr. MacDonald's record as Foreign Minister. He thought Mr. MacDonald showed both prudence and self-restraint in the opening months. The opposition parties gave him every support that they could. Mr. Macdonald had the advantage, that except for the great problem of reparations which involved British relations with France and the peace of Europe, he found the ground relatively clear. There was another advantage which Mr. MacDonald enjoyed which, alas, did not fall to his — Lord Curzon's — lot. When Mr. MacDonald came into office he found in France a feeling that the policy of isolation was not one which had proved to be in accordance either with France's own interests or French views. Accordingly, with great judgment and perfect wisdom, Mr. MacDonald awaited the French elections. After the elections he found himself with an enlightened and patriotic statesman, M. Herriot. He did not say that in the course of the transactions that followed some mistakes were not made, some unnecessary concessions given; but broadly speaking, these two men, assisted by their allied colleague, put their hearts into the effort to produce a better state of affairs.

"ASTOUNDING MISTAKE OF RUSSIAN TREATY."

He was glad to see that was done, but then suddenly there was a change and the question arose how did it come about that so cautious and apparently so forsighted a politician as Mr. MacDonald should suddenly have committed the astonishing mistake of the Russian treaty. Lord Curzon proceeded to criticise the Treaty at length: "It is noteworthy that the League of Nations Protocol is by mutual agreement being kept out of the political arena. All the political Parties aim at strengthening the League and promoting the policy of reduction of armaments. These objects, therefore, fall outside Party politics. It is generally felt in this country that the League Protocol will require and must receive careful examination when it is submitted to Parliament. Its effect upon the varied possibilities of disputes in all parts of the world where British interests may come into contact with those of different races and creeds has to be considered. It is also to be borne in miud here that the League does not yet include some important nations and that notably the United States with whose co-operation Britain has done much for the cause of peace is not taking part. Moreover, the interests of the British Dominions overseas have to be carefully consulted.—B. O. W.

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUSTER.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Speaking at London, to-day, Lord Birkenhead said that he believed that the heart of the nation was sound and true. He hoped that the country would insist on philosophy derived by hysterical writings of Karl Marx. He found everywhere a stern determination not to permit the crime of lending money to Russia which was the most important issue in the election.—Reuter.

LL. G. ON LIBERALISM

OXFORD, Oct. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day began his tour of the Industrial towns of Lancashire starting from Manchester.

In an appeal issued to a Manchester newspaper he said that the political glory of this country was in its firm resolve to pursue the path of reform without heeding to the bland appeals of reaction or the wild calls of revolution.

Speaking at Darwin he declared that Liberalism stood for the same middle course between Conservatism and Socialism. By these declarations the Liberal leader clearly indicated a fight on two fronts both against Labour and against Conservatives. The problem set to the Liberal Elector as to how he shall vote where there are only Labour and Conservative candidates therefore remains to be settled by him "according to his own judgment and conscience" as the Liberal headquarters puts it.—B.O.W.

TORY PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Not excluding the Liberals who have previously regadded their own prospects soberly, all parties opened the final week campaign very confidently. Mr. Macdonald's reference yesterday to the "Whiff of Victory" was reechoed by Mr. Lloyd George at Rochdale last night. Mr. Lloyd George said that he had no doubt that the Labour Party would be defeated at the polls after which the King would summon the leader of the next largest party which he hoped would be Liberals. Colonel Jackson who has returned from a tour in the country expressed an opinion that the prospects of the Conservatives were very hopeful and declared that the Conservative policy of cementing the Empire was proving a great counterblast to the Socialist internationalism especially among women. —Reuter.

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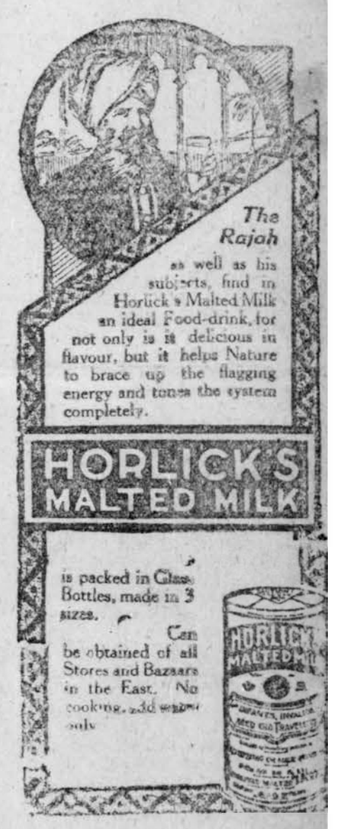
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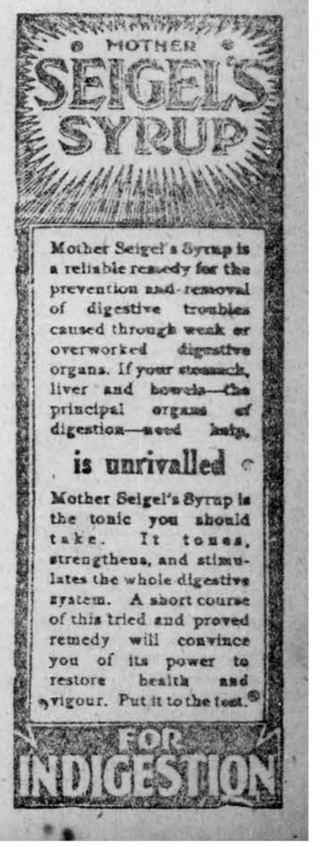
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FOR INDIGESTION

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND RENT ACT.

PROTECTION OF LOKMANYA'S CREMATION PLACE.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The President had to wait for more than fifteen minutes, before a bare quorum could be gathered together, and at no time the number of members present did exceed 24 that is to say only four more than the required quorum. A number of propositions were gone through, without much discussion, as the attendance was very small.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved:

That the Commissioner be requested to submit for the information of the Corporation the independent present views of the Dairy Superintendent regarding (1) the proposed milch cattle scheme at Chembur, (2) proposals of dairy farming, (3) improvement of quality of milk supply of Bombay, (4) controlling and cheapening of prices of milk, (5) prevention of selling away to butchers or slaughter houses of good milch cattle in the City by the gowlies, (6) opening of Municipal pastures for dry cattle and compulsion of transferring dry animals either to such pastures or to similar places of fodder outside, etc.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe wanted to take independent opinions before taking any steps in the matter.

Mr. Vithaldas seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla did not understand what the mover meant by asking for independent views in the matter. The scheme at Chembur was progressing well and it was quite unnecessary to take any fresh opinions on the question.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said the rate at which the milk was to be supplied by the Company would be settled afterwards, and the Municipality was doing everything in its power.

The Commissioner said the Dairy Superintendent had nothing new to tell them, as the views before them were the views of the Superintendent. But the Committee of the Corporation had specially asked the speaker to submit his own views on the question and he was not concealing anything which the Diary Superintendent wanted to convey to them, he said.

The proposition was withdrawn.

CREMATION PLACE OF LOKMANYA.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved:—

"That the President be authorized to address to the Government to the effect that the Corporation regrets to find that nothing has yet been done to protect the place of cremation of Lok. Tilak on the Chowpatti sands even by ordinary iron bars or bamboos and that the Corporation would be much obliged to see that its request made in that behalf under Resolution dated the 15th May 1924, is complied with as early as possible, and the cremation place is safely protected to the greatest satisfaction and joy of the people."

The proposition was agreed to.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND RENT ACT.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved:

That the President be authorized to inform the Government that in the opinion of the Corporation the Government should, by a special Act, pass the inclusion of the premises of Schools, Libraries and such public institutions whose object is not to make profit among the 'residentials' among residential premises so as to bring them under the application of the Rent Act now in vogue for residential quarters.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded.

Mr. Motiwalla said if the proposition were passed nearly ninety per cent. of the institutions in Bombay would have to be excluded. He agreed that school promises should be excluded, as the landlords had asked the Corporation to pay nearly double the rent for the premises occupied by the Municipal Schools Committee.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola said there was plenty of time for them as they had to see how the Bombay Council were going to act in the question of Mr. Nariman's Bill.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai thought it was an opportune proposition, as they must inform Government of their views in the matter.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand opposed, as they were asking for something which was absolutely unjust, as they wanted to do charity at the expense of the landlord.

Mr. B. J. Boman Behram asked that the proposition might be withdrawn.

Mr. B. T. Desai said there was no harm in including these premises in Mr. Nariman's Bill now before the Council. All that they wanted was protection from avaricious landlords, and they did not want anybody's charity.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi said as they were going to have compulsory education in the city, he was afraid their expenditure on rent would be too much and Government were concerned in the matter in that way.

The Commissioner said the proposition was absolutely unintelligible. No doubt the Municipal Schools were for the public benefit, but there were schools in Bombay out of which the headmasters were making a good thing for themselves. Were they going to include the schools making a profit and exclude others?

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved that the matter be referred to the Schools Committee for consideration.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded.

Dr. Vora moved that the matter be referred to the Roads' Committee, but for want of a seconder the proposition dropped.

The proposition as well as the amendment were thrown out.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS & MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved:

(a) That the Commissioner be requested to report whether the chawls constructed by the Development Department at De-Lisle Road and Worli, can be considered fit for human habitation in view of the fact that no open windows have been provided for the direct light and air to enter into the rooms?

(b) Whether the area of the openings in the wall of the rooms for light and air is in accordance with the standard minimum laid down in the Municipal building bye-laws?

(c) If not, why the plans for the construction of the chawls, which did not fulfil the Municipal requirements were passed by the Municipal authorities and chawls allowed to be constructed to the detriment of the health of the people who would reside therein.

Mr. R. M. Bhut seconded.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim said Government buildings did not come under the Municipal bye-laws. The rooms were quite fit for human habitation, and the residents there were quite healthy.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said he was visiting the chawls once every month, and the residents were quite healthy. Were they going to drive these poor residents into the arms of rapacious laudlordds? The windows did exist in the new buildings, he said.

The Commissioner said his answer to the first two questions was "yes" and to the third that the Government were not bound to submit their building plans to the Corporation.

REPAIRS TO BOMBAY TELEPHONES.

Mr. P. H. Meisheri moved and Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded the following

That in view of the fact that the automatic system recently introduced by the Telephone Co., goes frequently out of order, the Company be requested to report what arrangements they have made to repair a telephone as soon as it goes out of order and to maintain it in good condition continuously.

Mr. Boman Behram moved an amendment that the company be requested to make arrangements to repair the telephones as soon as they get out of order and to see that they were maintained in good condition.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded.

The amendment was adopted.

The following moved by Mr. R. H. Gandhi was adopted:

That in view of Corporation Resolution dated the 3rd September 1924, providing that if any member of a Committee absents himself from three successive meetings of the Committee, he should be considered as having ceased to be a member thereof, the following Standing Order given under Corporation Resolution, dated the 11th October, 1917, be henceforth rescinded:—

That the Secretary should append a footnote to the reports, giving the names of members of a Committee who have not attended a single meeting of the Committee at which the questions dealt with in the report were considered.

IMPORT DUTIES ON STEEL

BOMBAY FIRM'S PROTEST.

The Tarff Board examined on Wednesday a representative of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay.

They strongly protested against any increase whatsoever in the import duties, as the steel merchant business in Bombay was very badly hit by duties imposed in June last. The trade was going to Calcutta which was able to underquote them, specially the Tatas and if there was a further duty imposed many of the small firms would have to close down. It was most unreasonable on the part of Tatas to ask for further duties within four months of the passing of the Bill, as business would be unsettled if prices were to change every few months on account of the rise or fall in the exchange. They suggested that three months warning should be given to enable engineering firms to get out all the material then in order, or else some law was required placing the responsibility for increases in duty on the purchaser. Secondly, the duties should be imposed only on Continental steel as British steel was not very much cheaper than it was six months ago. If duties were going to be imposed at all they should be imposed on fabricated Continental steel. The prices for Continental steel beams in January, June and October of this year were £8, £7-10, and £6-10-0 c.i.f. Bombay. If temporary assistance to Tatas was required then they suggested that some help out of the considerable amount of import duty collected during the last four months should be given.

Mr. Anandji Haridas of Mooljі Haridas & Company, said the percentage of their business in British materials was insignificant compared with Continental materials. Without fear of contradiction it might be stated that business in imported iron and steel was mainly confined to Continental materials. It was only a few Government departments and some railways, and big engineering firms who made enquiries for British materials. British joists as well as Tata joists were extensively consumed in Calcutta, and only these were used in large buildings erected in Calcutta. Monsoon months being the dullest season for iron and steel trade in India there was a large accumulation of stocks which could not be quickly exhausted. The main causes for these accumulations were: firstly the imports of iron and steel into Calcutta were larger than in 1923. In the six months, from April to September 1924 the quantity imported was more than double. Just before the duties came into force there were heavy imports, and since then there were further heavy imports into Calcutta. In 1923 July/August 13,000 tons were imported as against 29,000 tons in 1924 for the same months. Those who held large stocks before the increase in duty tried to sell as little as possible, in expectation of higher prices, and in Bombay the prices actually went up by as. 8 per cwt. for bars. It was about the dullest period for steel trade, owing to large imports of Continental steel which were not shipped in time.

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OWING to greatly increased Sales as a result of the popular seal redemption prize scheme, we have decided to reduce our wholesale price of Imperial Specials Virginia Cigarettes to allow of their being sold at the popular price of **Re. 1 per tin of 50** throughout India :: ::

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NAGPUR NEWS.

OPENING CEREMONY OF UNIVERSITY UNION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

A pleasant function took place on last Thursday evening when the opening ceremony of the Nagpur University Union was performed by Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University. The ground was profusely decorated with buntings and festoons and the whole scene looked very gay. The Vice-Chancellor was received by the members of the Union, who were photographed. After declaring the Union open, the members and the guests were then entertained to an "At Home." Then followed an interesting debate on the subject "In the opinion of this house the Cult of Nationalism runs counter to the true interests of Humanity". The resolution was lost on being put to the vote.

It is now definitely understood that His Excellency Sir Frank Sly Chancellor of the Nagpur University will deliver the convocation address at the first convocation of the University on the 28th November, 1924.

SENSATIONAL FRAUD CASE.

J. C. Roy, a Bengali gentleman is being tried in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Katol, for having attempted to cheat the Telegraph Authorities by receiving bogus telegraphic money orders. It is understood that a gang of conspirators determined to cheat the telegraph authorities. J. C. Roy, under the assumed name of Hemento Kar, it is alleged, went to Katol posing himself as a cotton merchant with one of his accomplices Haripada Mukaerjee. Soon after 3 telegraphic money orders were received of Rs. 600 each to be paid to Hemento Kar. The money orders were said to have been sent by one Dinnanath Roy of Kanchanpore, Bengal. Telegrams were received from the Postmaster Calcutta and the Superintendent of Police, that all the T. M. Os. were bogus and that payment should not be made. Enquiries failed to trace any culprits in 1922, but it is now believed that some gang had tapped the telegraph wires in a sugarcane garden near Kanchanpore and bogus telegraphic money orders were sent not only to Katol but also to various places in Assam to the value of a lakh of rupees. Recently J. C. Roy has been arrested by the Bengal C. I. D and has been recognised by many of his accomplices. The case is proceeding against him.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

A public meeting was held in the Hisdop College Hall under the Presidency of Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, on Saturday last. There was a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen representing all shades of opinion. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani delivered an interesting lecture on the present political outlook in India. He said that the present communal disturbances in India and in the Central Provinces also were disgraceful to the good name of India and appealed to the audience to translate the resolutions passed at the Delhi Unity Conference into practice. The speaker remarked that although the close of Mr. Gandhi's 21 days' fast had been marked by regrettable disturbances at Allahabad and Jubbulpore, he did not entertain any pessimistic feelings with regard to the achievement of real unity.

Referring to the present political situation, he requested the people of all shades of opinion to unite themselves to achieve the common goal. He referred to a conference which is arranged by Dr. Besant for this purpose at Bombay.

Referring to the question of untouchability, he appealed to the leaders to concentrate their efforts on the removal of this stigma and not simply depend on the Government to do so on their behalf.

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.,

STRIKERS PAID OFF.

The 500 weavers of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., who had struck work on the 16th instant were paid off their dues on Tuesday afternoon. The management have put up a notice on the Mill gates informing the workmen that the lock-out will continue till the 30th instant.

LAND REVENUE BILL.

ENCHROACHMENTS ON OWNERS' RIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

Under the Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Government of Bombay wish to enact that the rights to mines and mineral products reserved to them in all unalienated lands under the Code and by terms of grant in alienated lands includes the power of access to all lands in which mines and mineral products are situated. The Bill further secures to the Government the power of assignment of the rights of enjoyment of mines and mineral products with power of access to those lands to any person at their discretion, the owner of the lands being entitled only to monetary compensation for destruction or diminution of value of land caused in this connection, the same being determinable by the Collector in the first instance and the Civil Court on appeal.

The Bill is a clear encroachment on the rights of owners of land. It is not in any way only a prescription of procedure as the Hon. the Revenue Member contended in the July Session of the Council. The Bombay Land Revenue Code was originally limited in scope to the adjustment of collection of land revenues. Subsequently it incorporated the drastic provision that the right of ultimate ownership of lands was vested in the State. It was later ordained that the right of ownership of mines and mineral products was also vested in the State with the proviso that the owners of the lands in which mines and mineral products were situated shall be entitled to the enjoyment on an application the Collector of the district who shall grant it on the payment of a nominal fee to the State in recognition of its ownership. The Land Revenue Code has been made the instrument of depriving the rights of the landowners by stages. The new Bill completes the process of deprivation by providing that the State shall not only nominally be owner of all mines and mineral products, but shall also exercise its legal rights by assigning away the enjoyment of the mines and mineral products to any person at its discretion. The Bill is drastic in its character and it is surprising that any attempt should be made to pass it off as a purely technical Bill. This extraordinary claim was made for the Bill by the Hon. the Revenue Member in the July Session, but he was promptly corrected by the leader of the Swaraj Party.

Since the current sessions of the Council began, many informal conferences were held to persuade the unofficial members firstly that the Bill was purely a technical measure. The Swarajists, however, could not be persuaded to take that suicidal view. They were also supported by the majority of the Non-Brahmin Ministerialists in their view. After brisk canvassing had proceeded for some days, the whips reported that the Swarajists would be able to carry a motion for the rejection of the second reading of the Bill. The result was that the Bill has been withdrawn from this session in the hope that in the coming sessions, with a better rally of the Ministerialists, the Bill may be passed into law in the teeth of Swarajist opposition.

Some of the Ministerialists are understood to be willing to support the Bill if the Government are willing to provide in the Bill itself that no assignment of rights to mines and mineral products under the Bill may be made to any foreign Syndicate. The Government, however, do not seem to be willing to make even this concession. In this connection, the dissenting minute of Mr. S. S. Deo, Swarajist, who served on the Select Committee, is instructive. He says:—

"I cannot agree to have Section 69-A inserted after Section 69 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code as I am not convinced that any real necessity has arisen for investing Government with the powers contemplated by the new section. Since 1879 when first by Section 69 the right to mines and mineral products in all unalienated land was reserved to Government, hardly was there any occasion for Government to feel the want of such powers. On behalf of the Government we are also assured that Government have no schemes in view so as to require the use of these powers. The Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, while introducing it, said that in the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act there is a similar section and that it is the desire of the Government of India that uniform procedure should obtain in other provinces on the lines of that section. This argument of uniformity does not appeal to me. Even in the Central Provinces Act from which this section is copied there are several other provisions the like of which the Bombay Land Revenue Code does not contain and *vice versa*. I cannot also give my assent to Section 69-A as I consider that it seeks to provide for exploitation."

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face whereever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine disases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, Rs. 9 for foreign includ ng transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience and oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
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Lahore.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

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SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

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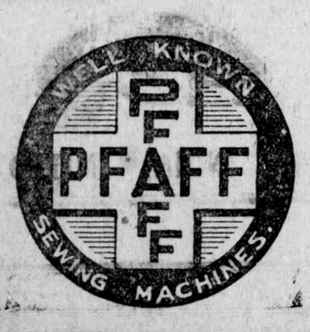

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Council given in your to-day's issue Mr. Thomas, Secretary of General Department is reported to have said that the Deputy Director of Industries was not appointed as the head of Industries Department in place of a heaven born I.C.S. because the former was merely a mechanical Engineer! This argument is as foolish as it is ridiculous. What do we see happening in England to-day? A labour leader has been appointed the Prime Minister, and all the heads of Government Departments are labourers; and they conducted the affairs of Government so nicely during the past nine months that nothing but praise has been showered on them from everywhere.

In connection with this let me quote para 311 of the Report of the Industries Commission in which the qualifications necessary in a provincial Director of Industries have been prescribed. It runs as follows:—

"He must be a man with special qualifications. These include, in the first place, 'business' sense, i.e. the capacity of appreciating the 'technical' features of industries in their bearing on 'commercial' possibilities and the ability to form conclusions as to the 'commercial' soundness of a scheme worked out by a 'technical' expert; the power of organisation; familarey with 'practical' handling of economic questions and 'local' knowledge. Men of the above type may be found either in Government service or among the commercial community. Officials will probably be somewhat 'deficient' in their appreciation of the business aspect of industrial propositions and in their capacity for business management. Those of them who do not possess 'technical' knowledge will be unable to add to or improve the suggestions of their technical staff, and it is 'not' likely that they will be able to initiate new industrial proposals. Non-officials may or may not possess expert 'technical' knowledge; but they are less likely to have 'the local' knowledge, while the best men among them may not be willing to accept the comparatively limited prospects of Government service."

Do the omnipotent Civilians possess all the above qualifications? I doubt.

I do not hold any brief for the Deputy Director as I do not know him and his qualifications; but besides being an expert mechanical Engineer if he has had commercial experience as well I should think him to be the best suited for the post, after having obtained an experience in this Department as a Deputy for some years. Mr. Thomas's version that Mr. Bell "was the most competent and the best qualified men to fill the place on this side of India" is all rubbish. What did Government do to find out the best man to fill up his place?—Yours, etc.

A LABOURER.

Girgaum, Bombay Oct. 21.

PLAGUE IN MULTAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Oct. 21.

Plague has broken out in the city.

A Ranchi, message of October 21st says:—His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler opened here to-day the workshop for the blind (S. P. G. Mission.). The Governor promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 for the workshop.—A.P.

A Rangoon message of October 21st says the Pyinmana police have captured F. Po Min, a notorious dacoit who has been wanted for a number of years, for terrorising the villagers of Meiktila and Yamethin districts. The dacoit was shot and he is now lying in hospital.—A.P.

THE RHEUMATISM PROBLEM.

Why are there so many failures in the treatment of rheumatism? It is because in such cases wrong methods of treatment are applied. The poisons of rheumatism are in the blood and only through the blood can the disease be fought successfully. As a remedy for rheumatism Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a splendid record because they are a uniquely powerful blood restorative and tonic. They rapidly make new rich blood and they make it so pure and strong that the rheumatic poison is driven out until not a trace remains. Thousands of proofs of this have been received from many parts of the world. Here is evidence from South Africa:—

Mr. G. W. Diedricks, of Swellendam, Cape Colony, says:

"For three year I suffered agonies through rheumatic pains in my back and shoulders. The pain sometimes compelled me to give up my work; my sleep was always broken and restless. I tried external remedies, but only got slight temporary relief. One day a book was left at my door about Dr Williams' Pink Pills. I saw therein cures of cases like mine. I took a course of them, and am now cured of this trying ailment."

A steady course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for you what they have done for others; start them to-day and begin to get well and strong. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. From any chemist, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Nahzam Ramji and Co.

POONA NOTES

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

NEW POONA COLLEGE CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 20.

The last week saw a sudden change for the worse in the climate. As a result unhealthiness has increased and the daily mortality has gone double the usual rate. There is fever abroad.

The Municipality too seems to have fever on. A resolution has been passed regulating the number of candidates for the various wards on the basis of population, changing the present principle of distribution in accordance with voters' numbers. The resolution will most probably be accepted by Government. Underlying the resolution there is working Brahman-non-Brahmin spirit. The condition at present is that in the predominantly Brahmin wards the population is small comparatively, but most of the residents are voters; while in the largely non-Brahmin Peths or wards the population is large but the voters are comparatively few. This means that, if the new resolution is given effect to, the number of Brahmin members on the Municipality will be exceedingly small. Mr. K. M. Phatak, a local pleader, much known for tenacity and strenuousness in fight, has served notices on the Municipality and the Commissioner in connection with the resolution. Further developments are awaited with some concern by those interested in the Municipal affairs.

For the rest, the week passed away in a delightful manner. The ceremony of laying the stone of the New Poona College at the hands of H. E. the Governor, which was a splendid ceremony in itself, was succeeded sweetly enough by the anniversary of the Marathi Granthalaya (Library) observed in a beautiful manner on Sunday in the Kirloskar theatre under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The institution is an old institution loved and liked by persons of all sorts even Government servants. There was a time when it was on the point of being knocked down to the highest bidder, but Mr. A. N. Paygi boldly came forward took the moribund institution under his shelter and has brought it now to its present prosperous state. The ceremony was attended by leaders of all parties, Swarajists non-Brahmins and Moderates and a few leaders of each spoke in support of the demand of the institution for a special independent building for itself. Some donations were then announced and then the President Mr. Jayakar spoke in Marathi for half an hour. He set out some points for the consideration of the people from the proposal to establish a Poona University. After garlanding the president Prof. D. V. Potdar thanked him, pan-supari was distributed and the pleasing ceremony ended.

The Nationalist Local Board Mandal has prepared a draft of a pledge to be signed by those candidates who wish to stand on behalf of the Nationalist party and the Mandal is keen setting up candidates who would invariable support the nationalist cause.

The exhibition of Hand-written Magazines held under the auspices of the Anath Vidyarthi Griha of Poona will be closed tomorrow. The exhibition bore proof of budding celebrities in the field of Marathi journalism.

SURAT NOTES.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS' LIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Oct. 21.

The Surat Municipality is to be re-established on the 15th February 1925. So the Municipal elections will be held about the first week of that month. For this purpose voters' lists have been published by the Committee of Management. They are no improvement on those published in August last. The total number of voters is about 30,000. Of these about 20,000 have been disqualified, and only 10,000 will be allowed to exercise their right of voting. The figures were very much the same in the lists published in August last. In these two months thousands of rupees have been paid as taxes to the Municipality and yet it is surprising to note that the number of voters has not since increased. It has been brought to notice that several rate-payers have paid their qualifying tax and yet their names have been removed. The chief among them is that of Mr. Dayalji Desai, a leading non-cooperator. Thus it is a repetition of the same old tactics on the part of the Committee of Management to reduce the voting strength of the city, under one pretext or another. In spite of this petty-fogging, the general opinion remains that the majority of members who will be returned will belong to the popular party.

The Local Board elections are drawing near. And men are busy canvassing. But no serious efforts are being made to educate public opinion, by either the Congress party or the Moderate party. It may be noted however, that there are many irregularities in the publication of the voters' lists. And some of them are so serious that elections held with the present lists, can easily be set aside by a court of law, if somebody chooses to take its help. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Government. The agriculturists of the Surat District are anxiously waiting the verdict of the Council now in session at Poona, in regard to the notification under the Cotton Transport Act. A few of the representatives of the agriculturists specially gone to Poona to represent their case to the members of the Council.

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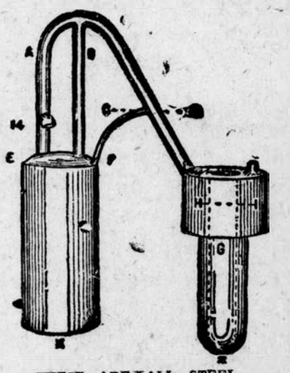

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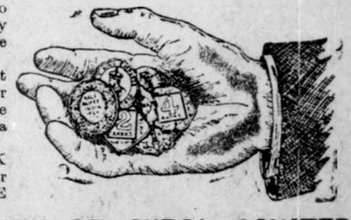

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.